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GENERAL

UN SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION

OW011335Y Peking NCNA in English 1256 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council resumed its consideration this year on the question of South Africa at the request of African states in view of the deteriorating situation in South Africa. During the meetings since last Thursday, many speakers accused the Vorster racist regime of its continued pursuance of the apartheid policy in defiance of world public opinion. They called for more effective measures to further isolate the South African racist regime.

The representative of Gabon, Leon Ndong, told the meeting that the Vorster regime now resorted to political assassinations to intensify its brutal repression. It has arrested and put in jail more than 2,500 blacks on various charges in an attempt to eliminate black leadership. But this policy would only strengthen the people's struggle, not weaken it, he stated.

David M. Sibeko, director of foreign affairs of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, said that all the political trials in South Africa are a farce. He urged immediate imposition of total economic sanctions against the Vorster regime.

N. Johnstone Makatini, representative of the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa, said: "We have reached the stage that is characterized by the growing militancy and determination of our people to confront the apartheid monster." With gun in hand, the ANC is confident of victory, he declared.

Chinese Representative Lai Ya-li said that like all the other reactionary forces, this handful of South African racists have become more desperate in their last-ditch struggle as they are drawing nearer to their doom. He added: Facing the atrocious rule of the South African racist regime, the courageous and indomitable Azanian people have been advancing wave upon wave and carrying on unrelenting and persistent struggles for their national liberation. No outrageous actions of the racists can intimidate or deceive them. On the contrary, these actions have served as negative examples that have accelerated the new awakening of the Azanian people. Since the Soweto massacre of June 1976, the mass struggles of the Azanian people against the racist rule have been developing vigorously without letup. Their struggles have markedly developed in depth and scale. The fighting goal of the broad masses of the black people has developed from the elimination of racial discrimination in general to the seizure of political power.

Today, the Chinese representative noted, the just struggle of the Azanian people is developing in tandem with the armed struggle of the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe. Surging forward in close coordination, these struggles have converged into an irresistible revolutionary torrent forcefully pounding away at the last bastions of colonialism and racism in southern Africa. One can predict that the day is not far off when the racist rule will meet its doom.

He went on to say: The development in depth of the just struggle of the Azanian people constitutes a powerful blow to the two superpowers that are intensifying their rivalry in southern Africa. One superpower is trying hard to protect its vested interests and maintain the reactionary rule there. The other superpower, motivated by its global strategic needs of seeking hegemony in Africa and encircling Europe, is frenziedly stepping up its aggression and expansion in Africa. The tense situation in the Horn of Africa that people have been following recently with concern is one created singlehanded by none other than this superpower. However, those who play with fire are bound to get burnt. This superpower's aggression and expansion is being strongly condemned by more and more African countries. The voices protesting superpower interference in African internal affairs are resounding throughout the African continent. A new upsurge to combat superpower hegemonism is emerging in Africa.

The Chinese representative stressed: In southern Africa, this superpower has decked itself out as African people's "natural ally" "in support of the national liberation struggle" in an attempt to bring the national liberation movement in Azania and other areas within its orbit of contending for hegemony so as to squeeze its way into southern Africa and control the area. However, the awakened southern African people will not be taken in. Through their own experience in struggle they have become aware that, like the peoples in many other areas of the world, they are confronted with the arduous task of "repelling the tiger while chasing away the wolf". Therefore, they are combining further the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism with that against superpower hegemonism in order to achieve true national independence and liberation.

Today, the numerous Third World countries and people constitute the main force in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. They are fighting in unity and have won great victories on various fronts. This favourable situation will unquestionably give impetus to the further development of the southern African people's struggle for national independence and liberation, he said.

He said: The Chinese Government and people have always supported the just struggle of the Azanian people, and we strongly condemn the South African racist regime for its pursuit of the reactionary policy of barbarous racial discrimination, apartheid and racial oppression and its crimes of ruthless suppression of the Azanian people. The Chinese delegation supports the just proposals of the African countries for applying economic sanctions against the South African racist regime.

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' DEBTS DISCUSSED AT UN COUNCIL MEETING

OW281852Y Peking NCNA in English 1731 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The second meeting of the ninth extraordinary session of the Council of Commerce and Development of the United Nations was held here from January 23 to 27. The main task of the meeting was to make preparations for the ministerial session of the council to be held in March this year to discuss the solution of the problems of the external debts of the developing countries. The meeting failed to achieve any progress owing to the obstacles put up by a few economic powers, particularly the superpowers. It failed to reach agreement on providing a common document to the ministerial session to discuss the solution of the problems of debts.

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The representatives of a number of developing countries pointed out at the meeting that the total debt of the developing countries has now risen to 200 billion U.S. dollars and the heavy indebtedness has more and more gravely prevented the development of the national economy of the developing countries. They strongly demanded that the developed countries take, through international negotiations, measures to solve in general the problems of debts of the developing countries.

On behalf of the "Group of 77", the Zairian representative reaffirmed at the meeting the group's proposal concerning an immediate and general alleviation of the debts of the developing countries. He stressed that the problem of debts is one of the most important and urgent questions which should be solved through negotiations between the developed and developing countries.

The representative of Egypt said that over the past few years an aggravation of the ever worsening situation in the developing countries had demonstrated the fundamentally inequitable world economic order. He said that the proposal of the "Group of 77" was the most adequate solution to the debt problem and "was addressed to all developed creditor countries."

The representatives of Zaire and Egypt expressed their welcome to the measures of reducing the debt burden of the least developed countries adopted by Sweden and other Second World countries. They urged all other developed countries to take similar actions and to respond positively to the request of the "Group of 77".

The representative of Venezuela stressed that the debt problem should be examined in accordance with the world economic order in general.

The representatives of the Western developed countries stated that the debt problem of the developing countries is not a common problem and that the developed countries oppose the general solution.

The representative of the Soviet Union, the creditor power, reaffirmed its dogged stand and stressed that the Soviet Union had no responsibility for the crisis of the world capitalist system, so it would not take any responsibility of the difficulties of the debts of the developing countries. This stubborn position of the Soviet Union aroused discontent among the developing countries.

The representative of China said that the capitalist world economic crisis and inflation had aggravated the debt burden of the developing countries. The main causes of the serious indebtedness of the developing countries are superpower exploitation, plunder and control. He said that it is completely just for the developing countries to seek a general solution to the debt problem through international negotiations. This is a component part of the struggle to abolish the old international economic relations and establish a new international economic order. The Chinese delegation supports the proposal put forward by the developing countries concerning the reduction of indebtedness.

UNITED STATES

U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY (M-L) HOLDS CADRE SCHOOL

OW271820Y Peking NCNA in English 1735 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 27, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Communist Party of the United States of America (Marxist-Leninist) (CPML) held its first school for cadres recently to train backbone members of the party, according to a report quoting the U.S. weekly CALL.

Mao Tsetung once wrote, the weekly says: "Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined." Now that the CPML has been founded and its program developed, the training of cadres has become one of its most important tasks. CPML has decided to hold its first school for cadres so as to provide leading members of the party with a concentrated period of study of Marxism-Leninism.

To develop backbone cadres, the weekly says various methods are put into play by the party. Schools are but one form of training. The main form the party uses is "learning warfare through warfare." That is, party leaders and us rank-and-file members are trained in the course of the daily battles with the capitalists. The study of Marxism is combined with mass work.

The school has adopted a lively way of study, the weekly adds. Cadres came from every region of the country. The main textbook used in the study was "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" by Lenin. In addition to this, there were also oral presentations by some of the CPML's leading members on the international situation, the trade unions, etc.

NORTH ASIA

NOTES ON TRADEMARK AGREEMENT EXCHANGED WITH JAPAN

OW311212Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Notes on the coming into force of an agreement on trademark protection between China and Japan were exchanged at a ceremony at the Japanese Foreign Ministry today. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao and Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda signed on behalf of their respective governments.

The agreement signed in Peking on September 29, 1977 stipulates that each side gives the other most-favoured-nation treatment on the issue of trademark registration.

NODONG SINMUN APPEALS FOR KOREAN REUNIFICATION

OW311904Y Peking NCNA in English 1813 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, January 31, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Korean paper NODONG SINMUN in an article today appeals to the patriotic forces both in South and North Korea to unite and resolutely fight for an early realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The article says: "It is a pressing demand for all patriotic forces in the South and the North to unite to victoriously carry out the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland."

After exposing the various splittist activities conducted by the South Korean Pak Chong-hui clique in a bid to perpetuate the division of Korea, the article states that Korea now stands at the crossroads of unity or split as a result of the conspiratorial activities of the splittists at home and abroad. The nation is confronted with a very tense situation.

"Achieving great unity between the socialist forces in the North and the patriotic democratic forces in the South, both longing for reunification, is the most positive means to unite the forces for reunification in a most solid manner and effectively pave the way to reunification," the article adds.

"If differences in ideology, doctrine, system and religion are set aside, the socialist forces in the North and the patriotic forces in the South will be able to achieve the great unity in the struggle for the reunification of the country," the article stresses. The article says: "Our proposal for realizing the great unity of the unified strength of the whole nation has correctly analyzed and summed up the present situation in the country and the requirements for the development of the revolution. Clearly it explains a scientific policy of concrete ways to meet such a situation and the most patriotic policy accurately reflecting the aspirations and will of our people."

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP'S VISIT

Attends Banquet

OW311635Y Peking NCNA in English 1651 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hsieh Li, leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Liberal Senator Alan Joseph Missen and other members of an Australian parliamentary group. Prior to the banquet, Hsieh Li met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the parliamentary group. Present at the banquet were Tai Nien-tzu, deputy to the National People's Congress, and leading members of departments concerned Chen Te-ho and Li Yuan. F.W.S. Milne, minister of the Australian Embassy in Peking, was present. The Australian parliamentary group arrived in Peking yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Meets Ulanfu

OW011248Y Peking NCNA in English 1238 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation with the Australian parliamentary group here this morning. The group is composed of Senator Alan Joseph Missen from the Liberal Party; Senator Benard Francis Kilgariff from the National Country Party; Representative Stephen Edward Calder from the National Country Party; and Representatives Barry Douglas Simon and James Robert Porter from the Liberal Party.

F.W.S. Milne, minister of the Australian Embassy in Peking, attended the meeting. Also present were Hsieh Li, leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Chen Te-ho, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

THAI-CAMBODIAN DISCUSSIONS SEEK IMPROVED RELATIONS

OW011935Y Peking NCNA in English 1847 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Kampuchea and Thailand will do their utmost to take concrete measures to make the friendly relations between the two nations friendlier, for instance, exchange of ambassadors and augmentation of economic and trade ties. The desire was expressed in the second round of talks yesterday in Phnom Penh between Ieng Sary, Kampuchean deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, and visiting Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The two sides held unanimously that the Kampuchea-Thailand joint communique signed on October 31, 1975, should be adhered to in seeking friendly relations between the two countries. The problems between Kampuchea and Thailand can be settled by upholding the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The two sides agreed that the existence of Democratic Kampuchea as an independent, sovereign and non-aligned nation is in the interest of not only the Kampuchean people but also the people of Southeast Asia.

The Thai Government delegation led by Uppadit Pachariyangkun arrived in Phnom Penh on January 30. The first round of talks took place on the afternoon of the same day.

Pol Pot, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, yesterday received and had cordial conversations with the visiting foreign minister and his party at the state guest house in Phnom Penh. Uppadit Pachariyangkun handed to him a letter from Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and conveyed the latter's wish for friendly relations between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun said: "The government and people of Thailand pay tribute to the government and people of Democratic Kampuchea for safeguarding their independence."

Prime Minister Pol Pot expressed the hope that the visit of the Thai Government delegation will create fine conditions for promoting relations between the two countries and peoples. He reiterated the desire of the government and people of Kampuchea for the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary gave a banquet in honour of the Thai delegation on January 30.

Speaking at the banquet, Ieng Sary said that Democratic Kampuchea cherishes a firm conviction: It hopes to have close and friendly relations with all neighbouring countries and all other countries in the world based on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, non-aggression, equality and mutual-benefit. He said that the existing questions between Kampuchea and Thailand can be settled and the source of tension between the two countries removed in accordance with these principles. The two sides should refrain from doing anything that may impair each other's tranquillity, and should not allow anyone to use each other's territory directly or through other means to impair the Kampuchea-Thailand joint communique.

He pointed out that Kampuchea has always adhered to the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment; a policy of long-term strategy rather than expediency. This policy of Kampuchea is also an important factor for realizing peace in Southeast Asia.

Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary said that Democratic Kampuchea has overcome many difficulties and waged a resolute struggle independently to safeguard her independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the right to be the master of its own destiny. The Kampuchean people are glad to see that their present just struggle has the sympathy of the people of Southeast Asian countries, non-aligned countries and Third World countries, and of the people in the world who cherish peace, independence and justice.

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In his speech, Foreign Minister Uppadit said that Thailand and Kampuchea have a common boundary geographically and should live amicably. He said Thailand maintains that every nation should enjoy independence, freedom and the right to be the master of its own destiny. "Thailand can understand and supports without reserve the principle of living in amity, that is, respect for the five principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, mutual non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual benefit." Foreign Minister Uppadit pointed out: "Peace would prevail in the world if the five principles are implemented consistently. Any country which does not respect these principles will be condemned by the world, Thailand in particular." Thailand "desires no foreign interference in our region," he declared.

LAO VICE PREMIERS RECEIVE NEW AMBASSADOR

OW011622Y Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 1 Feb 78 CW

[Text] Vientiane, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Nouhak Phoumsavan, vice-premier and minister of finance of Laos, and Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, received new Chinese Ambassador to Laos Hsu Huang on separate occasions yesterday. The meetings took place in a cordial atmosphere. Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy Shu Sheng was also present.

EUROPE

ELECTRIC POWER DELEGATION DEPARTS W. GERMANY FOR FRANCE

OW020808Y Peking NCNA in English 0720 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese electric power mission concluded its three-week visit to the Federal Republic of Germany and left here for France today. The mission, led by Chang Pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power, made the visit on the invitation of the Federal Ministry of Economics.

During its stay, the mission visited a number of nuclear and other power equipment plants. The federal government and German industrialists accorded the visitors a cordial reception.

Chang Pin met separately on January 25 with Peter Hermes, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry, and Detlef Carsten Rohwedder, secretary of the state of the Ministry of Economics. Rohwedder gave a dinner that noon in honour of the Chinese vice-minister and his mission.

Chinese Ambassador Chang Tung held a reception on the following evening for the visit of the Chinese mission. Among the guests present were Rohwedder and Heinz Herbert Karry, deputy minister-president of Hesse and minister of economics and technology of the land government. Leading industrialists also attended.

MODERNIZED SOVIET AIR FORCE INCREASES W. EUROPEAN VULNERABILITY

OW011747Y Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The modernization of the Soviet Air Force in the last two decades has left Western Europe vulnerable to a "devastating" air attack--a situation that requires counter-measures by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, according to a special article carried in the New York TIMES yesterday quoting a study by the U.S. Brookings Institution.

Under the title "Study Says Europe Is Vulnerable To Modernized Soviet Air Force", the article quotes Ronald Berman, a research associate at Brookings, as saying in his study made public yesterday that in the early 1960's the Russians viewed air power largely in defensive terms--to defend air bases, communication lines and headquarters in Europe. The study notes that since 1970, the Soviet Air Force has changed to an offensive fleet of modern planes. Soviet aircraft, the study adds, are now capable of launching a "devastating" attack on NATO air bases and nuclear storage areas in the opening days of a war. The Soviet Union has apparently decided not to rely solely on nuclear systems for tactical use. As an alternative, the study foresees extensive Soviet and Warsaw Pact nonnuclear air strikes against NATO air bases and nuclear storage areas in central Europe, thus assuring the mobility of Soviet ground forces and depriving NATO of its nuclear option.

According to the study, NATO must now assume that Soviet planners envisage an intense conventional war lasting several days as an alternative to a nuclear conflict. The study says that Western forces must be prepared to survive a massive air attack by conventional forces, and urges more air defense weapons, more numerous and durable aircraft shelters and the eventual reorganization and re-equipment of NATO units to cope with modern Soviet air and ground forces. The study urges that the West should take effective steps to counterbalance the growing Soviet Air Force. It says that the Atlantic alliance must take measures to protect those resources that are likely to be the primary targets of initial Soviet air attacks: air bases, nuclear storage sites and command and control centres. "In order to cope with the modern Soviet air and ground forces...NATO ground forces must acquire new equipment so that they will be able to fight independently of direct, low-level air support," it stresses.

FRENCH COURT BEGINS TRIAL OF ACCUSED SOVIET SPIES

OW31082ZY Peking NCNA in English 0816 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Paris, January 30, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The state Security Court began trials here today of four spies accused of passing French defence secrets to the Soviet Union.

Principal defendant Serge Fabien, a businessman near Paris, is the son of a tsarist officer. Fabien was said to have been recruited as a spy in 1962 by a member of the Soviet Embassy called Ivan, who began contacts with him under the guise of commercial relations and in 1964 sent him to the Soviet Union for training at a spy school.

Another accused is Marc Lefevre, an engineer who was said to have passed on information about ground-to-ground and sea-to-ground missiles to the staff of the Soviet Embassy.

COMMUNIST PARTIES OF TURKEY, BELGIUM, ITALY, FRANCE MEET

OW221418Y Peking NCNA in English 1201 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Peking, January 21, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Revolutionary Worker and Peasant Party of Turkey recently held meetings with the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium, the Unified Communist Party of Italy and the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France, and issued joint declarations after the meetings.

The joint statement of the Turkish and Belgian parties, published in the latest issue of the Belgian *CLARTE ET L'EXPLOITE*, stresses the need to analyse the international situation in the light of Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds. "The theory constitutes the class line for the international communist movement today, a line which answers the strategic requirements not only of the struggle of the international proletariat and oppressed nations and oppressed people but also of the struggle for the triumph of socialism and communism," the statement says.

The theory "is a powerful weapon in the hands of the world proletariat and the people of all countries," the statement continues. "That explains why the revisionists are launching a large-scale offensive against the theory and the unity of the international communist movement."

The joint statement stressed the two parties' "resolve to uphold the unity and solidarity of genuine Marxist-Leninist parties on the basis of full equality" and also their stand "against any subordination and against intervention from whatever sources."

The two parties "strongly condemn the secessionist activities in the international communist movement, which serve the interests of Brezhnev."

The joint statement points out that the factors for war are obviously growing in the world. But it holds that war can be put off so long as the people of the world bestir themselves in struggle. In their struggles, the people of different countries will "build up their strength so as to defeat imperialism and sweep it from the globe once the time comes."

"The two parties emphasize the importance of the struggle against modern revisionism, the principal enemy within the ranks of the working class movement," says the joint statement of the Turkish and Belgian parties.

Another statement issued by the Turkish party with the United Communist Party of Italy says that the two parties fight jointly against modern revisionism, with the Brezhnev clique at its centre.

The joint statement, published in the Italian *LINEA PROLETARIA*, notes that the unity of the Italian parties is based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and on proletarian internationalism. "Our two parties note with emphasis the great significance of the works of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist-Leninist of our epoch, to the enrichment of Marxism-Leninism," the joint statement says.

It continues that Chairman Mao's theory of the three worlds "constitutes a particularly important contribution to the world revolution. The theory defines the class line for the present-day international communist movement. It illuminates the road of revolution for the proletariat and oppressed people of the world."

The joint statement urges the need "to build the broadest possible united front so as to isolate to the utmost extent, the two superpowers, in particular Soviet social-imperialism, which is the most dangerous source of a new world war, and to put off the outbreak of war and to build up defence capabilities at the same time."

"Soviet social-imperialism is clearly betraying itself as the most dangerous superpower, the most dangerous source of war in Europe and the Mediterranean," the statement continues.

"The Mediterranean countries and people should, under the slogan 'USSR and USA get out of the Mediterranean', work to strengthen their ties of friendship and solidarity and fight with resolve against any intervention by the two superpowers."

The joint statement issued by the Turkish party with the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France is reported in the French weekly L'HUMANITE ROUGE. The Revolutionary Worker and Peasant Party of Turkey pledges firm support for the efforts being made by the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of France to rally French and immigrant workers in a common struggle, the joint statement says, and urges Turkish workers in France to support the line and struggle of the French party.

GERMAN, TURKISH COMMUNIST PARTIES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

OW291734Y Peking NONA in English 1723 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, January 29, 1978 (HSINHUA)--A statement issued after talks held in November, 1977 between the Communist Party of Germany and Turkiye Intilalci Isci Koylu Partisi (Turkish Revolutionary Worker and Peasant Party) stressed that the unity between the two parties is based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and proletarian internationalism. The statement published by ROTE FAHNE, organ of the Communist Party of Germany, last December also pointed out that the two parties are waging a common struggle against modern revisionism--the main enemy of the workers movement.

The statement says: "Our two parties stress the great significance of the works and thought of Mao Tsetung, the greatest Marxist of our time. Comrade Mao Tsetung inherited, developed and enriched Marxism-Leninism in theory and practice, making immortal contributions to world revolution. He was the great teacher of the proletariat and the oppressed people of the world. The approach to Mao Tsetung Thought has become a demarcation line between Marxist-Leninists on the one side and the revisionists and opportunists on the other."

The statement notes: "Our two parties hold fast to the theory of the differentiation of the three worlds as advanced by Comrade Mao Tsetung. The theory is the class line of the present-day international communist movement." It illuminates the revolutionary road for the proletariat and the oppressed people of the world, gives the world peoples struggling against hegemonism a clear answer to the question "who are our friends and who are our enemies" and charts the path of uniting all the forces that can be united in the international united front against the two superpowers' imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

The statement goes on to say: "As neighbours of the Soviet Union and the sphere under its domination, our two countries are particularly threatened by Soviet social-imperialism." It stresses that the proletariat and peoples of the two countries as well as all countries and all peoples of the world must get united to oppose the two superpowers, first of all Soviet social-imperialism, to put off the outbreak of a new world war and to get prepared for a possible war.

The statement also emphasizes the need "to further develop and consolidate the fraternal relations between our two parties."

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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

AS-SADAT SPECIAL ENVOY BEGINS VISIT

Arrives in Peking 2 Feb

OWO20832Y Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Hasan at-Tuhami, special envoy of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, deputy prime minister at the Presidency and political advisor to the president, arrived in Peking by air this morning on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The Egyptian deputy prime minister is accompanied on the visit by his secretary, Salah Uthman.

The national flags of China and Egypt flew over the airport. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying greeted the distinguished Egyptian guests at the airport. On hand were A.A. Salim Tawfiq, Egyptian ambassador to China, and diplomatic officials of the Egyptian Embassy in Peking.

Talks With Li Hsien-nien

OWO21316Y Peking NCNA in English 1305 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, held talks here this afternoon with Hasan at-Tuhami, special envoy of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, deputy prime minister at the Presidency and political advisor to the president. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the talks on the Egyptian side were Egyptian Ambassador to China A.A. Salim Tawfiq; Military Attache Brigadier General Nabil Farid Shukri and Counsellor Ismat abu-Alkasim al-Qadi of the Egyptian Embassy in China; and Deputy Prime Minister at-Tuhami's secretary Salah Uthman.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Ho Ying, vice-foreign minister; and acting department director Chou Chueh and deputy department directors Wen Yeh-eh and Fu Shun-ho of the Foreign Ministry.

Prior to the talks, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met with Deputy Prime Minister at-Tuhami and other distinguished Egyptian guests.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADA'S SECRETARY OF STATE CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Li Chiang

OWO11322Y Peking NCNA in English 1312 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, met with Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, here this afternoon. They had a friendly conversation.

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Present on the occasion were members of his party A.R. Menzies, Canadian ambassador to China; Marcel Prudhomme, member of Parliament for Saint Denis and chairman of the Standing Committee on External Affairs and National Defence in the House of Commons; A.E. Gotlieb, under secretary of state for external affairs; and well-known personages in Canadian industrial and trade circles. Also present were Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Wang Tung, Chinese ambassador to Canada.

Holds Press Conference

OW020650Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0530 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, Feb. 2 (AFP)--Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Donald D. Jamieson said today he thought China would make wider use of deferred payments to finance imports, mainly of technology. He added, however, that China was not prepared to "increase substantially its amount of foreign debts", or to modify its credit policy by accepting long-term financing.

Mr Jamieson held a press conference this morning to report on his 12 hours of talks with Chinese leaders, especially his discussions with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. Chinese and foreign journalists attended the conference.

The Canadian secretary of state listed various projects aimed at boosting Sino-Canadian relations this year. These included exchanging agronomic missions, holding in China a Canadian seminar on telecommunications, exchanging missions in oil drilling and mining, transport, electricity distribution, non-ferrous metals and paper technology. Mr Jamieson emphasized that Sino-Canadian cooperation stemmed from "geography, climate and surface similarities."

Though conceding Western businessmen needed to "learn" to do business with China, Mr Jamieson said: "We have a foot in the door, and it is one of the largest doors that exists in the world."

Mr Jamieson gave Chairman Hua an invitation from Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to visit Canada but said the chairman was "not likely to pay a visit to Canada this year."

The Chinese Government reiterated to the Canadian secretary China's reluctance to open talks on its candidature to international organisations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) while Taiwan was still a member. On normalisation of Sino-American relations, which he discussed with United States Vice President Walter Mondale before leaving for China, Mr Jamieson said he was carrying no message for China from the United States.

Mr Jamieson's talks in Peking confirmed the two countries' hopes of creating a peace zone in Southeast Asia. The Chinese leaders told the Canadian secretary it was important to support the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to protect the region from the "influence and control of the superpowers."

This afternoon Mr Jamieson was scheduled to leave Peking for Kueilin in southern China where he was to spend 1 day before leaving for Hong Kong via Canton tomorrow.

Departs for Kueilin

OW021254Y Peking NCNA in English 1237 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, Mrs. Jamieson and the secretary of state for external affairs delegation left here by special plane this afternoon to visit Kueilin, a scenic city in south China.

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Among those seeing them off at the airport were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife Ho Li-liang, and Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-Jung.

Accompanying the Canadian secretary of state on the visit are Wang Tung, Chinese ambassador to Canada; Chu Chi-chen, deputy director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; and A.R. Menzies, Canadian ambassador to China and Mrs. Menzies.

Diplomatic officials of the Canadian Embassy here were also on hand.

While in Peking, Canadian Secretary of State Donald Jamieson, Mrs. Jamieson and other Canadian guests paid respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at his memorial hall and visited the Great Wall, a Ming tomb and the Palace Museum.

HUANG CHEN ATTENDS TORONTO SYMPHONY CONCERT

OW011800Y Peking NCNA in English 1726 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The Canadian Toronto Symphony held the second concert before a capacity crowd of 18,000 at the capital indoor stadium here this evening. It was the last performance given by the Canadian musicians in Peking. Conducted by Andrew Davis, they played Brahms, Liszt and Beethoven and contemporary Canadian musical compositions. The Canadian musicians received stormy applause after each number.

Seated on the rostrum were Huang Chen and Chou Wei-chih, minister and vice-minister of culture; Wang Ping-nan and Ting Hsueh-sung and Lin Lin, president and vice-presidents of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Wang Tung, Chinese ambassador to Canada.

A.R. Menzies, Canadian ambassador to China, his wife and President Terence Albert Wardrop of the Canadian Toronto Symphony and his wife were also seated on the rostrum.

At the end of the concert, Minister Huang Chen gave a reception in congratulation of the symphony's successful performances in Peking.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW020812Y Peking NCNA in English 0730 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 2, 1978 (HSINHUA)--The newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Hsu Chung-fu presented his credentials to Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla yesterday, according to a report from Buenos Aires. In the friendly conversations that followed, the Chinese ambassador conveyed regards of Premier Hua Kuo-feng to President Videla. The Argentine president expressed thanks and asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his regards to Premier Hua Kuo-feng. During the talks both sides expressed the hope to further the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

Present on the occasion were Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes, National Chief of State Ceremony Juan Katzestein and diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy. Ambassador Hsu Chung-fu arrived in Buenos Aires on January 21. Later on January 31, he was received by the Argentine foreign minister, who had friendly conversations with him.

LI HSIEN-NIEN, OTHER LEADERS AT CLOSING OF COAL CONFERENCE

OW020404Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 QMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 February 1978--The National Conference of Heroes in the Coal Industry on Learning From Taching and Catching Up With Kailuan came to a victorious close today at the Great Hall of the People in Peking.

This conference of heroes, which was held in response to the wise leader Chairman Hua's call to learning from the Kailuan miners, was a mobilization meeting to bring about a new upsurge in the movement to learn from Taching and catch up with Kailuan, an oath-taking meeting to making great efforts to realize mechanization and modernization and to develop coal production at high speed.

Attending the closing ceremony of the conference today were Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and other party and state leaders: Chi Teng-kuei, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Chen Mu-hua and Wang Chen. Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien gave important instructions. Yu Chiu-li, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, made a speech.

Minister of Coal Industry Hsiao Han presided over the closing ceremony.

Announced at the closing ceremony was the decision made by the Ministry of Coal Industry after consulting various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to confer the title of labor hero on 36 advanced persons, to confer the title of model worker on 320 advanced persons, to designate 63 units as Taching-type enterprises and to designate 236 teams and groups as teams and groups particularly capable of fighting. These individuals and units were respectively awarded medals, certificates or citations.

The party and state leaders had a group picture taken with the 36 labor heroes who wore red sashes and flowers.

Those who were conferred the title of labor hero were: Wu Hsu-chih, Hou Chan-yu, Wang Huan-ming, Chen Ching-tai, Chin Shou-chih, Li Man-tsang, Hao Hsiao-ming, Wang Ching-wen, Yang Yung-cheng, Li Jui, Liu Ting-huan, Hsing Chao-fang, Chang Yuan-chin, Chang Chan-tien, Li Shou-chieh, Li Chun-lin, Ting Chao-ho, Wu Hsiu-lun, Chang Chien-she, Li Yuan-kuang, Ma Tien-chou, Kuo Ching-ssu, Chen Hsiao-shun, Liu Hsiang-tuan, Ting I-lu, Chang Chien, Wu Ta-kuei, Yu Yu-chu, Lu Chin-shui, Chu Chung-hsiu, Tsao Shou, Chang Yuan-lin, Hsu Tien-ming, Li Yu-chi, Liu Chung-lan and Hu Kuei-jung.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has shown great concern for the development of the coal industry. During the conference, Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing as well as other party and state leaders received all of the delegates to the conference and had a group picture taken with them. This served as a tremendous education and encouragement for the workers and staff members in the coal industry.

During the 11-day conference, the delegates conscientiously studied the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the rapid development of the coal industry. They also studied Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription: "Learn from the Kailuan workers. You are indeed the heroic army praised by Chairman Mao as especially capable of fighting."

The delegates unanimously held that to develop the coal industry at high speed, it is necessary to respond to Chairman Hua's call and to honestly learn from and popularize the experiences of the Kailuan mines. They said: The experiences of the Kailuan mines are really good.

In learning from Kailuan, it is essential to learn from its workers' revolutionary spirit of being especially capable of fighting, from their revolutionary thinking of making more contributions to mankind, from their revolutionary enthusiasm for going all out to build socialism, and from their practical revolutionary work style. We must learn from Kailuan sincerely and in a down-to-earth manner so that its experiences will blossom more brilliantly and yield richer fruits.

The delegates earnestly discussed an outline on development of the coal industry in the next 10 years and a plan for the development of the industry's mechanization. They unanimously held that the key to rapid development of the coal industry lies in mechanization. The principle tasks are to persist in taking class struggle as the key link, to put revolutionization in command of mechanization, to rely on our own efforts and work hard, and to follow our own road in mechanizing the coal industry. Delegates said: A long-fostered wish of the cadres and workers on the coal front is to realize mechanization. As long as we dare to absorb new things, fear no difficulties and persist in seeking the truth from facts, we can certainly realize mechanization and modernization of the coal industry at a fairly rapid rate.

Delegates confidently pledged to accelerate the building of Taching-type enterprises, to speed up the development of the coal industry, to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels and to make due contributions in building our country into a modern and powerful socialist state.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

OW020250Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1854 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 2 February editorial: "Learn From Kailuan Workers. Develop the Coal Industry at High Speed"]

[Text] Peking, 1 February--The wise leader Chairman Hua worked together with the workers of the Kailuan coal mines on their first shift in a coal shaft on the New Year's Day. Chairman Hua also wrote the inscription "Learn from the Kailuan workers. You are indeed the heroic army praised by Chairman Mao as especially capable of fighting." Keeping in close contact with the masses and going deep into the thick of life, Chairman Hua set a brilliant example in reviving and carrying forward our party's fine traditions. In this new stage of development of socialist revolution and construction in our country, Chairman Hua's call is of tremendous significance for the rapid development of not only for the coal industry but for the entire industrial front.

Kailuan is an advanced model in learning from Taching and achieving high speed. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of being especially capable of fighting, Kailuan workers doubled output during the period of the fourth 5-year plan, achieved high speed in developing coal production and blazed a trail for developing the coal industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. While combating the effects of the earthquake, they again worked wonders by speedily resuming production. Kailuan's experiences are universally applicable. Not only should the coal front but the entire industrial front should emulate it. Making full use of Kailuan's experiences and persisting in learning from Taching and catching up with Kailuan, the industrial front will certainly achieve development at high speed.

The coal mine workers have said it well: "We sing praise of neither the heaven nor the earth but rather the opera of learning from Taching and catching up with Kailuan."

In order to learn from the workers of the Kailuan coal mines, it is most important to learn from their revolutionary spirit of being especially capable of fighting. It is necessary to have a firm and correct political orientation, a desire to make greater contributions to mankind, a searing revolutionary drive and a truly revolutionary work style, just as the Kailuan workers do.

Kailuan workers have always firmly grasped the key link of class struggle. In the face of serious interference from the revisionist line pushed by Lin Biao and especially by the "gang of four," Kailuan adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, feared neither attacks nor slanders, persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production and doubled its output. Waging an unswerving struggle against the "gang of four's" counter-revolutionary revisionist line, Kailuan workers created a new situation of vigorous development in revolution and great leap forward in production. To learn from Kailuan, we must carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," thoroughly and systematically expose and criticize the "gang of four's" revisionist line and reactionary world outlook, and win complete victory in this great political revolution. Throughout the industrial front, the "gang of four" slandered Kailuan as an example in following "the theory of productive forces" and did their best to obstruct the popularization of Kailuan's experiences while trying to topple the red banner of Taching. Kailuan's experiences in enterprise management and in putting into effect the principle "to each according to his work" is fine and we must energetically popularize it. This is by no means the so-called dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, widening of the gap and creating a high salaried stratum as the "gang of four" alleged. In the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must right the wrongs and smash the shackle imposed on some comrades' minds. We can achieve high speed in development only after our minds are truly emancipated.

Kailuan workers have lofty aspirations and firm determination as communists are supposed to have. They hold that "the more we give to the state the better and the less we ask of the state the better." They voluntarily shoulder heavier burdens and rack their minds to make greater contributions for the revolution. Shouldn't those comrades think it over who in contrast with Kailuan, have no lofty aspirations, habitually stretch out their hands and ask of the state for help, demand more manpower and materials and when asked to speed up their work, always complain of insufficient state assistance and never regret their own scanty contributions? The state has assigned you to head a mine; you have achieved nothing in 1 year, made no progress in 2 or 3 years and your mine remains the same old mine after many years; is there any sense in continuing on like this? It is hoped that these comrades forge a firm determination, have lofty aspirations, take effective measures and improve their work style like Kailuan workers have done in order to make drastic changes.

Kailuan workers fear neither heaven nor earth, neither hardships nor death. They quickly extract coal for the revolution and make great efforts for socialism. Revolution requires enduring hardships--they delight in enduring hardships. Revolution requires sacrifices--they just march forward bravely and overcome all difficulties no matter how stupendous. Compared with Kailuan, some comrades hesitate and procrastinate, fear hardships and difficulties, and feel that the situation is hopeless. No matter how great your difficulties, they can't be greater than Kailuan's in doubling its output and can't be greater than those faced by Kailuan after the strong earthquake.

If you can't free yourself from the confinement of "the theory of external causes" and if you have nothing else on your mind but materials and equipment, you are not going to advance no matter how much the state gives you.

Kailuan workers have both the revolutionary zeal and the spirit of being practical--paying great attention to implementation and practical results, carrying out whatever they have said they would, doing things dependably, never working for the sake of fame and making empty talks. They work according to objective laws, are strict and careful, and achieve very orderly enterprise management. Compared with Kailuan, some comrades tend to be showy without substance and always indulge in empty talks but fail to perform practical work and produce real results. Learning from Taching and catching up with Kailuan are merely words on their lips or slogans on the walls. With such thinking and work style, how can they achieve high speed?

To learn from Kailuan workers and develop the coal industry at high speed, it is necessary to advance toward mechanization and modernization. This is the basic course for large-scale development of the coal industry. We need mechanization whether we are tapping the potential of old mines, improving and expanding small mines, speeding up the construction of coal shafts, building new and bigger coal bases or developing and using fuels of low thermal output. During the period of the fourth 5-year plan, Kailuan's coal-output increase through mechanized extraction accounted for 70 percent of the total increase. Many new techniques were first used, established, improved and popularized at Kailuan. Kailuan's mechanized coal extraction shows high per-unit output and high efficiency, ranking foremost in the country. To learn from Kailuan and achieve mechanization, we have to do away with conservative ideas and free ourselves from the force of habit and, with great resolve, boldness and activity, adopt modern techniques and equipment as far as can be done and in the shortest possible time. It is necessary to put revolutionization in command of mechanization, be self-reliant, work hard, make measures which are suitable to local conditions, use both modern and indigenous methods and achieve mechanization through working with our own hands. It is necessary to start from the existing foundation, make full use of all useable, available conditions and equipment and make great efforts to manage, use and maintain available equipment well so as to fully utilize available equipment. It is necessary to earnestly study and employ advanced techniques of foreign countries. It is imperative to make overall planning and arrangements and, under the unified leadership of the central authorities, bring into full play the initiative of both the central authorities and the localities and mobilize all the positive factors in order to accelerate mechanization and modernization of the coal industry.

To many coal mines, mechanization is a new problem. The task to be tackled at present with great efforts is to learn to master mechanization with a scientific attitude and build a contingent of coal mine workers and technical cadres who are both Red and expert. Just like Kailuan workers, this contingent of workers and cadres must possess sound political ideology, good study and well developed skills. It is necessary to enforce the system of specifying responsibility for each and every post. Great attention should be paid to technical training, the time spent on training and its quality. It is essential to establish a sound and needed technical evaluation system and raise the level of the staff and workers in management and the technical field. Workers and technicians must learn advanced techniques. From party committee secretaries on down to political work cadres and management personnel, all have to learn and understand some technology. It won't do to remain laymen indefinitely. We must persist in putting politics in command and follow the mass line to gradually mechanize coal production.

As the main fuel in China, coal occupies a pivotal position in the national economy. Coal is abundant in China, is found in all varieties and is available all over the country. Over the past few years, coal production has increased markedly. Our coal output ranked 10th in the world in the early postliberation years. It has now leaped to third place. The increase rate in 1977 exceeded our expectations and a new heartening situation prevails throughout the coal front. However, the development of the coal industry still lags far behind the needs of the national economy as a whole. Coal, electricity and transport remain the weak links of the national economy. If they are developed more quickly, the entire industrial situation would be still better. It is an urgent yet glorious political task of the staff and workers on the coal front to develop the coal industry at high speed.

at the recent National Conference of Heroes in the Coal Industry on Learning From Taching and Catching Up with Kailuan, high-spirited and militant representatives expressed the determination to answer Chairman Hua's call to start a new nightide in the mass movement to learn from Taching and catch up with Kailuan and to work hard for 10 years in order to double and redouble the coal output and to achieve basic mechanization and modernization which will reach and surpass the advanced world levels. With the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, with the model of Kailuan and with workers who are especially capable of fighting, the speed of the coal industry's development will surely be accelerated.

CHEN HSI-LIEN ATTENDS CLOSING OF PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE

OWO20816Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The 1978 National Physical Culture Conference held a closing session to commend advanced units at Peking stadium on the afternoon of 30 January. Chen Hsi-lien, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, attended the session. Also present were Wang Meng, chairman of the National Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and other responsible persons of the commission.

Hsu Yin-sheng, first vice minister of the National Physical Culture and Sports Commission, spoke.

AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION CONFEREES PLAN EMULATION DRIVES

OWO11304Y Peking NCNA in English 1246 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--Representatives to the recent National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization have proposed to launch emulation drives for faster and better results in farm mechanization.

At a meeting held after the closing of the conference, agreement was reached between Peking and Shanghai, Szechwan and Shantung, and Hunan and Kiangsu, as well as among the three northeast China provinces of Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang to enter into such emulation.

Representatives of Shanghai and Peking, both important industrial cities, said that they would help other areas in their efforts while raising the level of agricultural mechanization in the two municipalities.

The proposal for emulation was made in response to a call issued by Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in his closing speech at the National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization on January 26.

Campaign Launched

OWO10841Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Newsletter: "On the Eve of a Decisive Campaign"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 29 January 1978--The Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization has discussed issues concerning the basic realization of agricultural mechanization by 1980. It has mapped out some important policies and measures and further enhanced the implementation of various plans. Along with successfully fulfilling various expected tasks, the conference has also vividly illustrated that agricultural mechanization has reached a new stage. Following the meeting, a decisive campaign concerning our country's national economy will be launched on our vast 9.6-million-square-kilometer battlefield. On the eve of this decisive campaign, all the representatives have been contemplating what they are going to do and how they are going to do it in order to achieve victory. Some representatives, interviewed by reporters before the close of the conference, expressed the following opinions:

Chen Ko-tien, head of the Kiangsu delegation and vice chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, personally took part in the Huaihai campaign many years ago. While recalling that past event, he excitedly declared: Although the objectives and nature of this decisive 3-year campaign for agricultural mechanization are entirely different from those of the Huaihai campaign, they both are unusually arduous campaigns. He indicated that he will exert the same "daring to win" spirit that he did in the war years, stand on the forefront of this great revolutionary movement and contribute to the acceleration of agricultural mechanization.

Viewing the 3-year campaign schedule, the Heilungkiang representatives noted the increasing awareness that time is short and valuable. They pledged to complete several years' tasks in 1 year, speed up their pace, work energetically and utilize every means for winning this campaign.

Hou Chieh, leader of the Heilungkiang delegation and vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, earnestly declared that 3 years is not really a short time because, throughout the Communist Party annals, many earthshaking accomplishments have been completed in 3 years. During the 3-year liberation war, the Kuomintang's 8 million troops were wiped out, the Chiang dynasty was overthrown and the entire country was liberated. During the 3-year period of national economic recovery, miracles were achieved in rescuing industrial and agricultural production from the ruins. In just a few years, the socialist upsurge in the rural areas led to the mobilization of hundreds of millions of peasants to take the brilliant socialist course. He stated that what is most important is for us to have the same death-defying spirit of the war years and the same revolutionary vigor of the former agricultural cooperation movement. With this spirit and vigor, agricultural mechanization can certainly be achieved during 3 years of hard work.

Representatives in charge of agricultural mechanization in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, under the unified leadership of the party committees, have been considering how all trades and professions can be quickly mobilized to follow Chairman Mao's instruction that local areas should stress self-reliance, and how agricultural mechanization can be achieved as they work hard for 3 years.

Some representatives from farm machinery production departments have been contemplating how to follow the principle of carrying out coordinated production among specialized units and how to speed up enterprise reform so that more durable, low-cost farm machinery can be produced to support agricultural production and speed up agricultural development. Some responsible comrades of various leading party and state organs have been considering how to expedite the technical reform of our country's agriculture in order to gradually achieve its technical modernization.

Some representatives from farm machinery research units and agricultural colleges have been discussing how to strengthen farm machinery research and intensify work on the urgent tasks of research and production of accessory equipment and heavy-duty tractors as well as multipurpose farm machines and combines in order to quickly push our country's agricultural mechanization to a new level.

Representatives from departments concerned of the State Council have also pledged to regard agricultural mechanization as their own task and provide effective measures and all-round support for it.

At the meeting to discuss the decisive 3-year campaign, a responsible comrade of the Ministry of Metallurgy made an exciting speech. He said: The 3.6 million workers on the metallurgical front have the glorious obligation of producing all kinds of fine and inexpensive metals for achieving agricultural mechanization. According to the guidelines of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we will exert the greatest efforts in this campaign, take all kinds of effective measures, produce all the metals needed in these 3 years, according to the state plan and the required quality, quantity and variety, and contribute what we should.

Responsible comrades of the financial, material and commercial departments have also spoken about the appropriation of funds for the purchase of farm machinery, the allocation of materials needed for agricultural mechanization and the supply of fuel oil needed by farm machines. They have indicated that they will take positive steps to create conditions for the realization of agricultural mechanization by 1980 and strive to contribute their share in this regard.

The Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee has decided to hold a meeting immediately after the spring festival, to be attended by more than 4,000 people, in order to implement the guidelines of the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization. It has also decided to launch a propaganda campaign throughout the province to quickly mobilize all party secretaries and party members to whip up a new movement for agricultural mechanization.

The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee, after seriously studying the advanced experience of the farm machinery industry in Shantung in carrying out coordinated production among specialized units, has organized special fact-finding groups to study the situation of about a dozen major farm machinery plants in Wuhan and Huangshih municipalities and Hsiakuan Prefecture. It has also made initial preparations for readjusting and replanning the province's production of tractors and diesel engines according to the principle of carrying out coordinated production among specialized units.

To greet the decisive 3-year campaign, Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, personally visited the rural areas in Wuhsi to investigate the development of agricultural mechanization while the conference was still in session. He later presented his findings and gave his opinions about agricultural mechanization to the responsible comrades concerned and to his province's representatives at the meeting. He discussed with them the great plan of launching the decisive 3-year campaign.

Additional Report

OWO20511Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0632 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 31 January 1978--Actively responding to the call of the party Central Committee, the various provincial, municipal and autonomous region representatives to the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization have conscientiously implemented the conference's guidelines and launched emulation campaigns with a militant fighting spirit even before their departure from the capital. They are vying with each other in rapidly promoting agricultural mechanization and are resolved to struggle for the accomplishment of the great task--the achievement of agricultural mechanization in the main by 1980.

In his closing speech, Vice Chairman Li said: "Chairman Hua has called on us to start an emulation drive in the great mass movement to learn from Taching in industry. In the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to achieve agricultural mechanization, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should also start emulation drives to see which can attain faster and better results in this movement." All the representatives have enthusiastically responded to this call and contacted their respective party committees. Many representatives have swiftly drawn up the conditions for holding the drive in accordance with the three criteria on attaining faster and better results in agricultural mechanization set forth in Vice Chairman Li's closing speech. They have found their respective emulators, made or accepted emulation challenges, and launched a campaign to emulate, learn from, overtake, help and surpass.

Representatives from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions met the evening of 29 January to make or accept challenges. At the meeting, it was mutually agreed that emulation campaigns would be launched between Szechwan and Shantung, Hunan and Kiangsu, Peking and Shanghai and among Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces.

During the emulation drive, many backward units have learned from the advanced and are striving to catch up with them. In addition, a fine atmosphere has emerged in which the advanced are learning from other advanced units and modestly discovering their own shortcomings. Shantung Province is an outstanding example. With the party secretaries taking command and all party members mobilizing, the province has pushed forward agricultural mechanization at high speed and thereby established itself as a model for the whole country. However, its representatives are adhering to the concept of one divides into two, keeping the wishes of the party Central Committee in mind and making an overall evaluation of their work. They do not show complacency nor stick to the beaten track, but try to modestly learn from the entire country and advance together with others.

Szechwan Province has a relatively weaker base for agricultural mechanization, and while its representatives acknowledge their backwardness, they are determined not to go on lagging behind. At the meeting, they issued challenges to the advanced Shantung Province. In 1976, the acreage devoted to mechanized farming in the province accounted for only 10.9 percent of the total farming area, a relatively low percentage compared with the rest of the country. The province's representatives made comparisons with Shantung Province at the meeting and found seven sectors where the province is lagging badly, including the local raw material industry, enterprise management, farm machinery manufacturing and commune and brigade-owned enterprises. They agreed that there is potential for development in those fields and are resolved to compete with Shantung Province in speed, quality and results in the coming 3 years on the basis of the initial success achieved in the past year in grasping the key link and running the province well. They are determined to catch up with the advanced, aim high and do everything possible to achieve agricultural mechanization in the main by 1980.

The call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee has given tremendous encouragement to the representatives from large municipalities with relatively strong industrial bases as well as to those from industrial base areas. Emulation drives have also been vigorously unfolded between Peking and Shanghai and among Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces. All are trying to overtake the others and to advance to the forefront and all are determined to tap their latent potential, shoulder heavy burdens and make still greater contributions so as to quickly achieve agricultural mechanization.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

OW011100Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1723 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 1 February editorial: "Be Promoters in Accelerating Agricultural Mechanization"]

[Text] Peking, 31 January 1978--The Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization has just been held under the kind attention of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Our country has entered a new period of development in the movement for agricultural mechanization. The party Central Committee has called on all workers, peasants, cadres and intellectuals to be promoters in accelerating agricultural mechanization.

We must enthusiastically respond to the call of the party Central Committee and conscientiously study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, Chairman Hua's series of important instructions and the conference documents. We should seriously consider, discuss and ask ourselves the following question: How can we be activists in promoting the revolution in this great movement?

One of the wise decisions made by the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao before his death was to realize agricultural mechanization in the main by 1980. However, we were delayed in carrying out this decision because of the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," especially the latter. Now, we have less than 3 years left before 1980. The time is pressing while the task is arduous. We must race against time and redouble our efforts to make up for the losses caused by the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and fulfill or overfulfill the militant task of realizing agricultural mechanization in the main in 3 years. This conference has laid down a whole set of principles, policies and plans concerning agricultural mechanization to provide us with guidelines. With these guidelines, we will be able to achieve unity in thinking and action.

In this great revolution for agricultural mechanization, whether to promote progress or retrogression is a test for each revolutionary. The Communist Party is a committee for promoting progress. Our task is to promote the development of this great undertaking. To promote progress, we must penetratingly expose and scathingly criticize the "gang of four" for their crimes in sabotaging agricultural mechanization, eliminate their pernicious influence and uphold the party's basic line on agriculture. We should clearly see that there are unprecedentedly favorable conditions for accelerating agricultural mechanization after the smashing of the "gang of four." However, we should also recognize the difficulties and obstacles on our road of advance. We must do a great deal of work in order to carry out the instructions of the party Central Committee on agricultural mechanization.

It is easy to raise one's hand to vote for something at a meeting, but it is not so easy to carry it out. One may advocate something in principle, but one may possibly step aside when practical problems arise. People in some localities must be firmly determined to promote progress. Otherwise, when they encounter difficulties, they may well stop where they are after taking a few steps forward. They must not vacillate but promote progress. One can progress only through struggle.

Whether or not we can win the decisive battle in 3 years depends on the leadership, particularly the leadership of the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees and of the departments concerned of the State Council. The realization of mechanization depends on the ideological revolutionization of people, particularly the leading bodies. Only with revolutionization can there be mechanization. Mechanization cannot be achieved by empty talk. It can only be achieved through hard struggle.

We must carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and pay attention to consolidating leading bodies at various levels in the course of the struggle. A "soft, lazy and lax" leading body just cannot shoulder this heavy burden. What does it mean to be "soft, lazy and lax"? Being soft means fearing everything and not daring to uphold principles and to struggle against the bourgeois setup of the "gang of four" and their followers. Being lazy means being weak-willed, failing to read books and newspapers, failing to use one's brains and to go to lower levels and being fond of eating and adverse to work. Being lax means struggling for power and wealth, practicing splittism and failing to unite with others. How can a leading body like this be expected to work hard for agricultural mechanization?

Comrades in leading positions must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and be able to stand all tests in the struggle between the two lines. They must be strong in party spirit and be able to unite people. They must practice democratic centralism and resist all evil tendencies. They must wage hard struggles and live a plain life. They must speak and work honestly and practice the correct work style. They must work hard, forge close ties with the masses and show concern for the latter's well-being. They must be courageous, have practical experience and be able to handle matters. Only when a leading body is revolutionized can it lead a revolutionary force. Thus, the revolutionization of leading bodies is the most reliable guarantee for making agricultural mechanization a success.

As the movement for agricultural mechanization has entered a new period of development, there are many new problems for us to study and resolve. We must study revolutionary theory and modern scientific knowledge and learn how to do political work and engage in production management. We should learn something about operating a tractor and learn how to direct modern agricultural production.

We just cannot realize mechanization by remaining in office buildings or spending all of our time at meetings. We should go to the frontline of production to participate in labor and sum up experiences together with the masses. Only in this way can we have the same thinking and feelings as those of the masses and exercise leadership over agricultural mechanization.

In the decisive battle to realize agricultural mechanization in 3 years, the workers, cadres and technicians in the farm machinery industry bear heavy yet glorious burdens. They should produce durable, good-quality and low-priced farm machines, chemical fertilizer and insecticides and provide peasants with spare parts for repair work.

In building our country's farm machinery industry, we should adhere to the principles of "the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions relying on their own efforts" and of launching mass movements in a big way. We should organize and unify planning. We should organize the farm machinery industry to standardize machinery and to put multipurpose machines into production. We should cooperate with each other for specialized production in order to do away with production by "big and all-inclusive" or "small and all-inclusive" organizations. In this way, we will be able to produce large numbers of good-quality machines at low cost and with less raw materialism. Practical experience proves that production by "big and all-inclusive" or "small and all-inclusive" organizations seriously limits the development of the productive forces. This results in small quantity, poor quality, high production costs and low labor productivity in factories. If we do not rid ourselves of these problems, agricultural mechanization will be retarded.

The reorganization of the farm machinery industry will certainly lead to big developments in this industry and will also provide useful experience for other industries. The history of the development of modern industry shows us that specialized production through cooperation is the necessary way for industrial modernization. In the reform of industrial production, the farm machinery industry is advancing ahead of other industries. We must be firmly determined and make steady progress. We must repeatedly study problems, consider all aspects and work hard to smoothly make these changes.

Leading cadres in the departments in charge of agricultural mechanization and in various enterprises at various levels must ideologically adjust themselves to the changing situation. They must realize that such readjustments and reorganizations are aimed at making bigger developments, at mounting the fine horse of modernization and not at falling off it. Leading members must carry out political and ideological work well among the workers and staff. They must make vigorous efforts to fulfill the current production tasks in an all-round way and, at the same time, create conditions for the rapid development of future production.

During the decisive battle in the next 3 years, the cadres and farm machinery maintenance personnel and operators at the basic level in the countryside should do a good job in carefully using and maintaining all farm machines well in order to use them most efficiently. They must practice diligence and frugality in realizing agricultural mechanization. They must never engage in formalism and exaggeration but stress actual results. They must stop any waste and cherish every single drop of oil and every single kilowatt hour of electricity. In this way, they will be able to continuously reduce operating expenses, increase production and income and make more contributions to the state.

The use and maintenance of agricultural machinery should also become organized, like the labor exchange teams were organized in the past. On the basis of necessity and feasibility and according to the principle of voluntary participation and mutual benefit and of exchange of equal values, it is necessary to organize the use of tractors as soon as possible to help the poor and lower-middle peasants. We must not do so by order and compulsion; we must do it prudently and implement the policy of mutual benefit; and we must not engage in egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of farm machines.

Scientific researchers on farm machinery should play their role well as trailblazers in agricultural mechanization. They should organize themselves to grasp the urgent problems to be solved in the decisive battle during the next 3 years and to concentrate their energies on making breakthroughs in order to achieve actual results as soon as possible. In reorganizing our farm machinery industry, there are many scientific and technical problems to be solved. In carrying out their work, scientific researchers should first do what is urgent. At the same time, they should also look into the future and make efforts to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in order to contribute to the realization of the four modernizations before the end of the century.

Agricultural mechanization and modernization is a thorough revolution. We must all be activists in promoting agricultural mechanization and mobilize the whole party as well as all trades and professions to support agricultural mechanization, to give the green light to it and to contribute to achieving it. Only in this way can we achieve unity and become a formidable force capable of storming and taking heavily fortified points.

The wise leader Chairman Hua once called on the workers on the industrial and communications front to "vie with each other" in the revolution. Now the party Central Committee has called on us to learn from Tachai in agriculture and to vie with each other in the movement for agricultural mechanization. Vying with each other is the best way for promoting progress. Now is a good time for launching a revolutionary emulation campaign since there are conditions for such a campaign. There are targets for us to catch up with as well as examples for us to learn from. We should actively promote the vigorous and realistic development of this campaign. Each locality should proceed from actual conditions, grasp major problems in mechanization and its rapid development and make plans in this regard. What should be done first and what should be done later in realizing mechanization? All localities should act according to their own conditions. Advanced localities should put higher demands on themselves and advance with big strides. Less advanced localities should be unwilling to lag behind and vigorously catch up with and surpass the advanced. Let us emulate the advanced, learn from and overtake them and help the less advanced! Let us help and learn from each other, advance together, put revolutionization in command of mechanization and win new victories in the decisive battle during the next 3 years!

PEKING PLA UNITS' ARTICLE ON GANG OF FOUR'S REVISIONISM

OW270243Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 26 January article by the theoretical group of the Political Department of the Peking PLA units: "Talk on the Common Nature of Revisionism and Its Various Forms"]

[Text] Peking, 26 January 1978--The publication of Comrade Wang Che's article "Sham Leftists and Genuine Rightists--Viewing the Counterrevolutionary Revisionism of the 'Gang of Four; From the Question of Class Struggle' in the 12 December 1977 PEOPLE'S DAILY elicited reaction from a number of readers. The article is highly enlightening.

Its analysis and criticism of the "gang of four" as sham leftists and genuine rightists states what people have wanted to say for years. In particular, the article clearly discusses the common nature of revisionism and its various forms. We believe that this is a highly important topic that must be studied in depth. The following are our views on this topic:

In recent years, some comrades have maintained that, under the conditions of socialism, all kinds of revisionism are working in behalf of restoration and retrogression and all are ultrarightists without any difference in form. In our opinion, this is not an overall view.

During the period of socialism, revisionism may manifest itself in various forms under different specific conditions of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Solid proof of this has been provided by our party's three major struggles between the two lines since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. Certainly Liu Shao-chi's counterrevolutionary revisionism had its "leftist" aspects. For example, it was "left" in form and right in essence during the socialist education movement. However, if viewed in an all-round way, it was manifested in a rightist form. Examples were the advocacy of "exploitation has its merits," "rich-peasant economy" and "the consolidation of the new democratic order," the implementation of "san tzu i pao" and the "four freedoms" and so forth. Although the counterrevolutionary revisionism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" sometimes manifested itself as barefaced right, it generally took a form opposite to that of Liu Shao-chi's. While Liu Shao-chi advocated the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," they touched on "never forget class struggle" whenever they spoke and shouted out such slogans as "class struggle as the key link." While Liu Shao-chi strangled the mass movement to study Mao Tsetung Thought, they described Mao Tsetung Thought as the "climax," saying that "every sentence is a truth, and a single sentence beats even 10,000 sentences spoken by others." Nothing could have been more "left" than the tricks they resorted to.

What kind of stuff is the "left" of the "gang of four" after all? Obviously, their "left" is definitely not the genuine revolutionary left, but the counterrevolutionary sham left. It should be pointed out that sham left is quite different from the "leftist" deviation we usually speak of. As Chairman Mao said, "leftist" deviation means ideas beyond the stage of development of the objective processes. Some of these ideas take fantasy as truth while others try to fulfill ideals which can only be realized in the future. Divorced from actual conditions and the current practices of the vast majority, these ideas are viewed as adventurist when put into practice. This "leftist" deviation is a reflection of petty-bourgeois fanaticism as well as the "left-wing infantile disorder" referred to by Lenin. Generally speaking, people who commit this kind of mistake still want to make revolution. It should also be noted that "leftist" deviationism is only a mistaken tendency and has not become a line. For this reason, we must distinguish the ordinary "leftist" deviationism from "leftist" opportunism, which has already become a line. The "gang of four" are reactionaries representing the restorationist desires of the landlord and bourgeois class in vainly attempting to turn back the wheels of history so that the bright reality of socialism will revert back to the dark abyss of capitalism. Their "leftism" is definitely neither petty-bourgeois fanaticism and an infantile disorder nor "leftist" opportunism. It is counterrevolutionary "leftist" camouflage and a vicious conspiratorial trick.

It is apparent that the reason behind Liu Shao-chi's, Lin Biao's and the "gang of four's" peddling of the revisionist line was to carry out restoration and retrogression, and they were all ultrarightist in essence. This was their common nature. But understanding this point alone is not enough; it is imperative to notice the different forms they manifested and study their individual characteristics.

The contents and essence of a certain line are always reflected through a certain form and a certain appearance (including false appearance). Only by studying the peculiarities of the forms in which they were manifest and using them as a guide to perceive the truth can we accurately grasp and penetratingly understand their contents and essence from the surface to the interior. Only by so doing will we be able to clearly understand the fundamental reasons for them adopting this form or that form and sum up the concrete experiences of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Just as Chairman Mao pointed out, only by studying the characteristics of contradictions can a man be able to supplement, enrich and develop his knowledge of their common essence and prevent such knowledge from withering or petrifying.

Since the collapse of Lin Piao, people have constantly been thinking about the question: How could Lin Piao's revisionism prevail for a period of time after the criticism of Liu Shao-chi's revisionism? In our opinion one of the important reasons was that Lin Piao's revisionism adopted a sham-leftist form and was more deceptive in nature. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the type of revisionism manifested mainly in the rightist form by Liu Shao-chi had received fairly sufficient criticism. The people raised their alertness and knowledge about this type of revisionism; but they lack sufficient knowledge and vigilance about the revisionism manifested in the leftist form. Summing up the counterrevolutionary experiences of Liu Shao-chi's collapse and taking advantage of the people's hatred for Liu Shao-chi's revisionism, the careerist and conspirator Lin Piao changed his counterrevolutionary tactics, played a sham-leftist trick, put on a "leftist" cloak and embarked onto the political stage. It was just as Stalin pointed out when he analyzed the reasons why the Trotskyist opponents used the "leftist" disguise to cover up opportunist activities: It was because the workers in our country would not easily trust undisguised opportunists that the "revolutionary" mask was used by opponents as bait to at least superficially gain the attention of the workers and cause the workers to trust them. (see "The Collected Works of Stalin," Vol 9, p 18)

In his attitude toward Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought, Lin Piao reversed Liu Shao-chi's methods of disparaging Mao Tsetung Thought and gave gestures of "supporting," "praising" and "closely following Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought. He used all sorts of beautiful, moving phrases such as the "four greatnesses" (ssu ko wei ta 0934 0222 0251 1129), the "three loyalties and four boundlessnesses" [san chung yu ssu wu hsien 0005 1813 0060 0934 3541 7098] "the peak" [ting feng 7309 1496], "absolute authority," "the highest and the most flexible" [tsui kao tsui huo 2584 7559 2584 3172] and "it is necessary to study 99 percent of the time" in order to properly praise Chairman Mao and Mao Tsetung Thought. The so-called "rebellion under the red flag could not be easily detected by the people" was actually a confession by this careerist. On the other hand, the revolutionary masses' observation that "he never showed up without a copy of 'Quotations' in hand and never opened his mouth without shouting 'long live' and spoke nice things to your face but stabbed you in the back" was a picture image of this sham-leftist and genuine-rightist political swindler. During that period, some decent people would never imagine that, hidden behind the mask, there was the wolfish ambition to stab Chairman Mao.

After undergoing the 9th and 10th struggles between the two lines, the people now realize profoundly that although both Liu Shao-chi, and Lin Piao practiced revisionism, their methods were not completely the same and that Lin Piao's revisionism, which took a sham-leftist form, was more deceptive.

Therefore, while criticizing Lin Piao's ultrarightist essence, the cadres and people naturally have directed their spearhead of criticism at Lin Piao's sham-leftist deviation and have demanded that accounts be settled with his pernicious influence and effects in this respect. This revolutionary criticism greatly frightened the "gang of four," who quickly made all kinds of charges and censured and desperately suppressed this criticism, thus turning the "left" into an untouchable "forbidden area." Anyone who exposed Lin Piao's sham-leftist deviation was accused of changing the ultrarightist essence of Lin Piao's revisionism into an "ultraleftist" essence.

Why were the "gang of four" so scared of this kind of criticism by the revolutionary masses? They were scared because of the fact that they and Lin Piao were jackals of the same lair and sham-leftist deviation was their "magic weapon" and "protective talisman" by which they began their rise to power. If the criticism of the sham-leftist deviation continued to be deepened, it would inevitably be directed at them and their "leftist" mask would be torn off. At the same time, it would naturally be extremely detrimental to the "gang of four" who were vainly attempting to continue with this camouflage to deceive the masses and realize their political ambitions. As a result of the interference and sabotage by the "gang of four," the criticism of Lin Piao's sham-leftist deviation was negated right after it began. This was precisely why the fallacies of the "gang of four" continued to deceive the people for a period of time after the collapse of Lin Piao.

If we compare the "gang of four" with Lin Piao, we can see that the "gang of four," who had learned from the collapse of the counterrevolutionary activities of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao, became more clever in their stratagems for practicing sham-leftist deviation. The method most frequently used by them was to exaggerate a single aspect of a revolutionary slogan and push it to absurd extremes. The "gang of four" not only completely assumed Lin Piao's mantle in playing the tricks of sham-leftist deviation but went even further by dressing themselves in a coat of colorful theories.

The historical evolution of the forms in which the revisionism of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" was manifested is something for people to think deeply about. This evolution shows that Marxism develops in the course of struggle, while revisionism continuously changes its counterrevolutionary stratagems in the course of struggle. As Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought continues to win victories and to make more lasting impressions on the minds of the people with each passing day, the method of using the "left" disguise to practice revisionism has been adopted more and more often by counter-revolutionary conspirators and careerists. This is an important aspect of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, we should not only oppose the kind of revisionism manifested in the rightist form and be good at struggling against two-faced demons, but also be doubly vigilant against and opposed to the kind of revisionism manifested in "leftist" disguises and be good at struggling against evil ghosts disguised as beautiful women. Of course, as the type of revisionism practiced by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" was often manifested in forms contrary to its essence, people received false impressions while the truth was hidden. This made it difficult to identify this revisionism and made the struggles more complex.

However, unconcealable, unresolvable and acute contradictions existed between the revolutionary phrases on their lips and their counterrevolutionary actions. Therefore, when people analyze and study the strangely leftist words they uttered, the holes and weak spots can be discovered, and the essence can be recognized by looking past appearances and discerning the ugly features concealed behind the veil of "leftists."

Chairman Mao taught us: It is by analyzing and studying the appearance of a thing that people come to know its essence. Hence there is a need for science. Otherwise, if one could get at the essence of a thing by intuition, what would be the use of science? What would be the use of study? Study is necessary precisely because there is contradiction between appearance and essence. There is a difference, though, between appearance and false appearance of a thing, because the latter is false. Hence, we draw the lesson: Try as far as possible not to be misled by false appearances. (See "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol V pp 150-151) When we use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to criticize the sham leftist deviation of the "gang of four," strip off their "leftist" disguise and expose their ultrarightist true color, we should expose and not be misled by false appearances and should criticize their essence.

This is an extremely important task in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." We are of the opinion that in order to fulfill this task, we should pay attention to the following two concerns:

First, we should be bold in criticism. Because the "gang of four" opposed criticism of sham leftist deviation in the past, they accused anybody who criticized sham leftists as "right deviationist." As a result, some comrades are still full of trepidation and worry. Furthermore, because the "gang of four" always appeared to be leftists" and their revolutionary tune was louder than anybody else's, some people were awed by their sham leftist stuff which seemed revolutionary in appearance. As a result, some people were very cautious and afraid to get involved. We should realize that the more thoroughly and more penetratingly we expose and criticize the "leftist" disguise of the "gang of four, the more effectively we can clarify their distortion of and tampering with Mao Tsetung Thought. Doing this definitely cannot be called right deviationist; on the contrary, to do this is to correctly uphold the genuine left and to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, and helps in accurately and comprehensively understanding Mao Tsetung Thought as an entity. Therefore, we should destroy this "forbidden zone" imposed by the "gang of four," smash the mental shackles that bind us and expose and criticize their sham leftist deviation daringly by taking a clear-cut political stand.

Second, we must be good at criticism. The sham leftist practice of the "gang of four" was carried out by waving "red flags" to oppose the red flag and by means of turning correct things into absurdities. In criticism, therefore, we should adopt a scientific attitude and draw a clear line between the truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the fallacies of the "gang of four."

In short, we should apply Marxist materialist dialectics and thoroughly study the issue concerning the common essence of and different forms of revisionism. In repudiating a revisionist line, we can and should criticize its essence and form together. This is of great significance in deepening the current struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," in summing up in a profound way both the positive and negative experiences in socialist revolution and construction over the past 28 years, and in recognizing sham Marxist political swindlers of all descriptions that have appeared in our long journey of continuing the revolution.

GANG OF FOUR RAPPED FOR UNDERMINING PARTY CADRE POLICY

OW020842Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] A number of veteran comrades studying at the CCP Central Committee's party school held a meeting recently on how to properly implement the party's cadre policy and came up with many very good ideas.

They felt that the problem of what kind of person to use and what kind of body to organize is the key point of the struggle between the gang of four and us. Since the gang defamed the party's leading cadres one after another and paralyzed or partially paralyzed the leading bodies, who should be relied on now to implement the party's line, policy, and principle? That was the gang's sinister motive in undermining and disintegrating the party and carrying on a counterrevolutionary political program. Therefore, the implementation of the party's cadre policy is by no means a problem for just a few people. It affects not only the cadres' political lives, their relatives and children, but the entire cadre force and the masses. If the problem concerning veteran cadres is not handled properly, it will be impossible to make the middle-aged and young cadres relax because they will be old themselves someday. If cadres do not act in accordance with the masses' aspirations, the masses' revolutionary enthusiasm will surely be affected. Hence, whether the party's cadre policy can be implemented is a problem of line. This affects the success or failure of the party's revolutionary cause, is particularly important for the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian policies and is of great importance for whipping up positive factors.

The comrades pointed out: It has been more than a year since the smashing of the gang of four and Chairman Hua's important instruction on implementing the cadre policy in his political report at the 11th National CCP Congress, but the obstructions in implementing such a policy are still great among certain units that were deeply influenced by the gang of four. Some persons have engaged in evading, [words indistinct] and other means to disrupt the cadre policy's implementation. One department leader even allegedly declared: "The implementation of the cadre policy and the solution of the problem of veteran cadres means reversing the verdicts of the Great Cultural Revolution." Such an extremely erroneous view must be thoroughly criticized.

The comrades participating in the meeting strongly believed that, since we have the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, although obstructions and struggles in the implementation of the cadre policy still exist, it will not be difficult to solve these problems if all party committees pay close attention to them.

KWANGMING DAILY ON IMPORTANCE OF CENTRALIZED, UNIFIED BANKING

HK020320Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 23 Jan 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Sung Yun [1345 7189]: "Banking Work Must Be Centralized and Unified"]

[Summary] "The 'gang of four' usurped party and state power, and their harmful sabotage activities spread to every realm of the national economy; not even the department of finance could escape. Displaying the banner of criticizing 'direct and exclusive control by the ministries concerned' they sabotaged such banking work as the issue of currency and the centralized and unified credit system and prevented the bank from giving play to its supervisory role over the national economy in a vain attempt to disorganize the market, finance affairs and proportional relations of the national economy so that they might conveniently seize power amid the confusion. Because of this, we must thoroughly expose and criticize the crime of the 'gang of four' in sabotaging our country's financial front and eliminate their pernicious poison.

Part I

"The socialist bank must remain centralized and unified. This is determined by the law of development of the national economy. For the sake of sabotaging socialist economic construction, the thoroughly evil 'gang of four' vigorously grasped this vital department and carried out frenzied sabotage. [paragraph continues]

In 1972, when the financial front, under the leadership of Premier Chou, put forth the demand for strengthening centralized and unified banking work, the 'gang of four' vilified it as 'restoration of the revisionist line' and 'right-deviation backlash.' In 1975, when Vice Chairman Teng made the proposal for reorganizing financial work and put the stress on centralization and unity, the 'gang of four' again displayed the banner of criticizing 'direct and exclusive control by the ministries concerned' to fundamentally oppose centralized and unified banking work."

Why must the socialist bank remain centralized and unified? "As there are two kinds of socialist ownership in socialist society, there naturally must be such economic frameworks as commodities and money. State enterprises and people's communes need money to buy production material and carry out production activities. Organs, people's organizations, army units and schools also must draw money to buy essential materials and carry out political, military and cultural activities. Because of this, a socialist state must have its own independent, unified and stable currency system. As the agency for issuing currency, the primary duty of the bank is to maintain and strengthen the stability of the currency so that it can give full play to the various functions of a socialist currency and serve the socialist cause. Apart from this, the state bank is also the treasurer for credits, accounts and cash as well as an international clearing center and the main control for the flow of currency in the hands of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. To give play to the role of various above-mentioned functions, the bank must be centralized and unified."

The currency issued by the bank is circulated throughout the country and, where the money is being invested or deposited, will influence the amount of currency in circulation. For the sake of keeping the issue of currency normal, it is necessary to make centralized and unified arrangements for the issue and recall of currency. The same also applies to the settlement of accounts and the adjustment of credits. Strengthening centralized and unified banking work is an important guarantee for the smooth progress of our country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Part II

"Vesting the power of issuing currency in a central agency will guarantee the normal circulation of currency and the stability of the money situation and prices. This is a most important prerequisite for the development of socialist economy. The 'gang of four' were well aware of this point, and because of this, they created counterrevolutionary public opinion in this direction to carry out interference and sabotage. Their remnant followers in Shanghai said: 'What's so terrible about extending a bit more credit?' Chiang Ching said: 'Some of these debts in the countryside should be written off.' On the one hand they extended more credits, and on the other they wrote off debts. In this way, isn't the regulation for issuing money vested in the central agency nothing but empty words? What safeguard is there for the stability of the money situation and prices?

"Lenin attached great importance to the stability of socialist currency. In 1922, he pointed out: 'We have achieved decisive results, namely, we are beginning to push our economy in the direction of the stabilization of the ruble, which is of supreme importance for trade, free circulation of commodities, for the peasants and for the masses of small producers. ('Collected Works of Lenin,' Vol 33, P 382) Chairman Mao also attached great importance to this question, and as early as during the period of the Central Soviet Area pointed out: 'The issuing of notes by the state bank is based primarily on the needs of economic development.' ('Selected Works of Mao Tse-Tung,' Vol I, P 120)"

The stability of a currency is determined by the amount in circulation corresponding to the amount of commodities in circulation. If the amount of currency in circulation exceeds the needs of commodity circulation, prices will go up. If the amount of currency in circulation is less than the needs of commodity circulation, sales will be affected. In order to prevent these two tendencies, various links of the national economy must maintain the proportional relations arranged by the state, otherwise the normal issue of currency will be affected.

Part III

"Because credit is an important condition for guaranteeing the normal issue of currency and the stability of market prices, the 'gang of four' tried their utmost to sabotage the issue of currency by sabotaging credit. We all know that socialist credit must adhere to the principle of material collateral and scheduled repayment in a planned manner. However, the 'gang of four' and their band vilified that as 'revisionist control, check and suppression.'"

Socialist credit must be bound by the national economy based on the law of proportional development in a planned manner. State enterprises and people's communes, for the sake of developing production, and state businesses, for the sake of supplying the market, must buy commodities and materials and apply to the bank for loans. When the process of production and sales has been completed, the loan must be returned to the bank.

If the bank loans are misappropriated for capital construction, how is this sum to be used to buy construction materials? Consequently, it would not only affect the completion of the state construction plan, it would also affect the normal course of industrial production. Secondly, misappropriation of bank loans would naturally sabotage the power for issuing currency vested in the central agency and affect the stability of money and prices.

"Because of this we must adhere to the basic principle of socialist credit and put a stop to the phenomenon of misappropriating bank loans for capital construction and other financial expenditures."

Part IV

"Another important aspect of centralized and unified banking work is giving play to the supervisory role of the bank and promoting the development of socialist economy based on unified policy, planning and system. However, the 'gang of four' tried their utmost to oppose this and wantonly attacked the bank for 'putting supervision above everything' and for being an 'economic government bureau.'"

Our country's bank has tens of thousands of basic level offices throughout the country. These offices, like nerve ends, sensitively reflect the problems and trends in economic life. Because the bank has extensive contact with industry, agriculture and commerce, it can also carry out thoroughgoing investigation and study and comprehensively reflect the essence and the complete picture of things. The bank must play the important role of comprehensively reflecting as well as managing and supervising production, supply and sales connections, supplying commodities to the markets, setting prices and making overall arrangements for state aid to the countryside in the way of financial and material resources for every department of the national economy.

"The bank is at the same time a powerful tool of the party and the state for implementing the party's line, policies and principles. Any unit in doing work must have money and must deal with the bank. [paragraph continues]

"Things consistent with the party's line, policies and principles will be actively supported by the bank and things inconsistent will be resolutely resisted. This is beneficial to the firm implementation of the party's line, policies and principles. Since the founding of the people's republic, facts have proved that the bank has been able to play a positive, supervisory role in strictly implementing the national economic plan, promoting enterprise economic auditing, consolidating the stability of the money situation and prices and exercising financial and economic discipline. The 'gang of four' cursed the supervision of the bank, so we must strengthen this kind of supervision. If the bank does not supervise or struggle against acts of embezzlement and theft, speculation and manipulation and sabotage of financial and economic discipline, how can it still be considered a socialist bank?"

AFP: JOURNAL REPORTS RESTORATION OF WRITERS ASSOCIATION

OW011150Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1108 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, Feb 1 (AFP)--The National Association of Chinese Writers, which ceased functioning during the Cultural Revolution, has been restored and its onetime president, noted writer Mao Tun, a former culture minister, has made a comeback at the head of the union. The PEOPLE'S LITERATURE REVIEW in its first issue this year reported a forum, held from Dec. 28 to 31, of about 100 well-known writers and literary figures, most of whom were harshly criticized during the Cultural Revolution.

Writer Kuo Mo-jo, 87, wrote to the forum to apologize for not being able to attend because of "bad health."

The review made numerous disclosures on the new literary line in China since the fall of the gang of four. The periodical announced, among other things, the comeback of "love stories" in the new literature.

Speaking in his capacity as president of the writers' association, Mao Tun announced the revival of the League of Literature and 10 Chinese literary associations denounced under the gang of four. In some provinces these associations have already been reestablished, Mr Mao added. He also announced the reappearance of a theoretical review, the LITERARY JOURNAL.

The monthly magazine also announced the appointment of four culture vice-ministers to assist Huang Chen, who recently took up the culture portfolio. They are: Liu Fu-chih, a former security vice-minister before the Cultural Revolution; Lin Mo-han, a former assistant director of the party Central Committee Propaganda Department, denounced as a "counter-revolutionary revisionist element" during the Cultural Revolution; and Chou Wei and Ho Ching-chih. Very little is known about the last two members.

Hsia Yen, a writer and script writer rehabilitated last fall, made a remarkable speech, denouncing the literary views of the gang of four and proclaiming a writer's right to produce love stories and to let his heroes die. "It is very strange that novels cannot depict love stories. The population, however, continues to grow despite this absence. Is it not good to write love stories respecting the standards of communist morality? It is also forbidden to write about shortcomings or to make the heroes die," Mr Hsia said.

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Among other figures recently rehabilitated was Chou Yang who, as assistant director for propaganda, exerted considerable influence in cultural circles before 1966. Mr Chou in his speech to the forum defined the limits of the new "hundred flowers" policy revived after the fall of the gang of four.

"We must defend Mao Tse-tung's policy in the arts while taking into account the political situation. We must oppose vulgarity and the tendency of liberalization, and develop the Marxist theory of art... so that the revolutionary art develops on the right path," he said.

Kuo Mo-jo, in his message to the forum, said the "hundred flowers" policy in art and literature should serve the "four modernizations" of China in agriculture, industries, science and technology, and national defence.

Several other speakers at the forum stressed the importance of adhering to the six criteria laid down by Chairman Mao during the "anti-rightist" rectification campaign which put an end to the first hundred flowers movement in 1956-57. All the criteria placed literary and artistic expression at the service of a centralized and strong party, and a socialist and united nation.

Observers noted that at the same meeting, one of the best known writers of contemporary China, Mrs Ting Ling, purged in 1957 as a "rightist element", was again condemned by Culture Vice-Minister Lin Mo-han.

PEKING PUBLISHES FIRST 'CHINESE-ENGLISH' DICTIONARY

OW011300Y Peking NCNA in English 1249 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, February 1, 1978 (HSINHUA)--China's first "Chinese-English" dictionary is in print. It was compiled by a team of some 50 veteran professors, middle-aged teachers, young instructors and foreign language experts. The team was headed by Professor Wu Ching-jung, dean of the English Department of the Foreign Languages Institute.

The new dictionary is medium-sized, compact and handy, but includes some features of the encyclopedia. There are 6,000 Chinese characters and some 60,000 entries, totalling four million words. It is designed for translators, teachers and foreign students of Chinese. In addition to commonly used Chinese characters, the dictionary includes living ancient words and borrowed terms. It also has vivid expressions from the oral language and from local dialects. The definitions are brief and precise, with typical, useful illustrations.

The dictionary was revised three times, after collecting opinions from more than 200 industrial and agricultural units, scientific institutions and people engaged in foreign affairs. The final version was approved by language workers at meetings held in Peking, Shanghai, Hangchow and Nanking. It is now being printed by the commercial press.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OFFICIAL ON STUDENT RECRUITMENT

OW011427Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0719 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Excerpts] Peking, 28 March 1978--The nationwide recruitment of students for institutes of higher learning has progressed to the final stages of conducting physical examinations, political screening, initial selection and acceptance of applicants.

The vast number of applicants, their parents, the cadres and masses are very concerned about the student-recruitment program and about whether such evil practices as "entering through the back door" can be prevented. To find answers to these questions, this correspondent interviewed a responsible person of the Ministry of Education.

Question: Since the system of recruiting students for higher institutes has been reformed, how has the new system been carried out?

Answer: The recent reform of the student-recruitment system for higher institutes has been very popular; the masses have lauded it. Encouraged by the concern of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, all party committees have strengthened leadership over this reform. Thanks to the efforts of student-recruitment personnel in various localities, the initial tasks of the recruitment program have progressed smoothly. Many persons from a variety of fields have submitted applications. Complying with the rules of recruitment, the recruitment committees at all levels have given the applicants strict tests, carried out initial screening based on the prescribed minimum scholastic requirements for applicants, and submitted namelists of applicants who are now eligible for political screening and physical examination. When the namelists were published, various localities reported the satisfaction of the masses, the elation of the parents and the joy of the applicants.

Question: Can "entering through the back door" and other improper ways of gaining entrance into higher institutes be prevented in the current student-recruitment campaign?

Answer: The current task of recruiting students for higher institutes has been carried out with strict adherence to the new student-recruitment system and to the principle of making the best selections based on the applicant's ethical training, scholastic achievements and physical condition. We believe that the leading cadres and the vast number of recruitment personnel at all levels can consciously carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style and can set examples by observing party discipline and the laws of the state. A number of provinces and autonomous regions have completed their task of recruiting students for the nation's key universities. Their overall results are good. This shows that the new student-recruitment system is effective in carrying forward the party's fine tradition and work style and in selecting fine, talented people.

But we must also realize that, because the pernicious influence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line has not yet been thoroughly eradicated, individual cadres or recruitment personnel may take advantage of their positions and power for selfish ends, thus damaging the recruitment work. The Ministry of Education recently distributed a circular from the Shantung Provincial Student-Recruitment Committee to various local recruitment committees throughout the nation. The circular stated that "Li Ming-ho and Chung Yen-fang, responsible persons of the Kucheng Recruiting Station in Hsing County, Shantung, committed serious offenses against the law and discipline while the cultural test for applicants was being given."

In distributing this circular from the Shantung Provincial Student-Recruitment Committee, the Ministry of Education stressed that, upon discovering any offense against law and discipline for selfish ends or any attempt to gain entrance to higher institutes through improper means, the various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional student-recruitment committees must seriously handle the problem in the manner of the Shantung Provincial Student-Recruitment Committee, by relying on the masses in making complete investigations.

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All those who commit offenses against the law and discipline, with regard to student recruitment--no matter who they are--must be punished by law according to the severity of their offenses. Persons who commit serious offenses may be punished with expulsion from the party.

The student-recruitment campaign will soon end victoriously. In the excellent situation in which the party is showing concern for education and the masses are supporting the student-recruitment tasks, we are confident that the current recruitment campaign can fulfill its mission of selecting truly fine, talented people and insuring the fine quality of the new students.

KYODO: PRC MAY BE PLANNING MANNED SPACE FLIGHT

OW020635Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0602 GMT 2 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Feb 2 KYODO--A detailed examination of manned space flight in a recent Chinese technical journal has raised speculation that China may attempt to be the third country, after the Soviet Union and the United States, to put a man in orbit around the earth.

The article in the magazine NAVIGATION KNOWLEDGE, published by the China Navigation Society, for the first time took up such manned-flight problems as weightlessness and satellite design, the effects of weightlessness on the body, and the growing of food in outer space.

The article suggested that China, which already has successfully retrieved three unmanned satellites from orbit, is now undertaking experiments in the conditions of life in space.

Among conclusions made in the article were that solid fuels are advisable in satellite transfer rockets and that in a weightless state, temperature regulation is difficult because the satellite cannot use convection currents.

Much of the article was devoted to physical changes within the space capsule environment and the appropriate food, clothes, and waste facilities for the astronaut. Some of the information appeared to come from already completed experiments.

The article also said that by using the direct rays of the sun, the space voyager would be able to grow rice and wheat the size of a Chinese date tree and egg plant and peppers the size of watermelons.

China first put a satellite, the 3.5-ton No 3 satellite, in earth orbit in July 1975. U.S. military officials report that China retrieved a 2.4-ton round capsule from space after launching their last shot, No 7, in December 1976.

Chinese space technology is believed to have developed considerably since the initial space launches, and scientists here have indicated that an animal may be carried aboard the next No 8 shot.

BRIEFS

NORTH CHINA SEA FLEET--The North China Sea Fleet recently held a congress of advanced units and individuals in learning from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company. Over the past year, commanders and fighters of the fleet have deepened the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and conducted education in the "10 shoulds or shouldn'ts." Some 48 representatives spoke at the congress. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jan 78 OW]

FUKIEN CCP HOLDS CONFERENCE ON OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK020650Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 1 Feb 78 HK

[Summary] The Fukien Provincial CCP Committee recently held a conference on Overseas Chinese affairs work. The conference imparted the spirit of the preparatory meeting of the National Conference on Overseas Chinese Affairs Work and exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their confederates in our province in interfering with and sabotaging Overseas Chinese affairs work. The conference discussed ways to seriously implement the party's policies on Overseas Chinese affairs and how to do a good job on Overseas Chinese affairs work. The conference was attended by Liao Chih-kao, Lin I-hsin, Chin Chao-tien, Wu Hung-hsiang, Pai Chih-min, Liu Yung-sheng, Chang Ko-hsin, Pi Chi-chang and Cheng Huo-pai, leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Liao Chih-Kao and Lin I-hsin addressed the conference.

It was pointed out at the conference that since the founding of the country, under Chairman Mao's personal concern and under Premier Chou's direct leadership, very great achievements in Overseas Chinese affairs work have been made. At present, under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well, the people of our country are struggling hard to achieve the great aim of realizing the four modernizations during this century. The conference held: "Therefore, we must seriously do a good job in Overseas Chinese affairs work. Developing the patriotic united front, mobilizing all positive factors, accelerating the speed of socialist construction in our motherland and developing the international antihegemony united front are of great practical significance."

In connection with the reality of the Overseas Chinese affairs front in the province, the comrades at the conference penetratingly exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their confederates in our province in unscrupulously trampling on the party's policies on Overseas Chinese affairs and in sabotaging Overseas Chinese affairs work. They pointed out: "The gang maliciously attacked the principles and policies laid down by Chairman Mao on Overseas Chinese affairs and totally negated the achievements scored in Overseas Chinese affairs work. Their spearhead was directed at Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. They served up the reactionary fallacies that connections abroad were reactionary political connections, that people who had connections abroad were the reactionary social foundation and that Overseas Chinese affairs were complicated. They discriminated against, slandered and persecuted Overseas Chinese, their dependents, returned Overseas Chinese and cadres engaged in Overseas Chinese affairs work. They unscrupulously sowed dissension between Overseas Chinese and our motherland, and sabotaged the unity between Overseas Chinese and the people of our motherland. Their criminal deeds completely met the requirements of imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries. They did what imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries wanted to do but failed to do. They caused extremely bad political effects at home and abroad. We must have the determination to destroy evil and leave no chance for its revival. We must conduct a thorough investigation."

The conference held: "Overseas Chinese are a part of the Chinese nation. The great majority of Overseas Chinese are laboring people, the basic masses of the patriotic united front and the force for us to rely on. A small number of Overseas Chinese are medium and small-scale capitalists who are oppressed and pushed aside by the imperialists, colonialists and monopoly-capitalists. They are also one of the motive forces in achieving national independence and economic independence in the countries where they live.

"The majority of Overseas Chinese bourgeoisie are patriotic, and they are the force which the patriotic united front wants to unite with and to win over. Overseas Chinese have patriotic and revolutionary traditions. Many of them sympathized with, supported and took part in the previous revolutionary struggles at home. Only a very small number of Overseas Chinese are reactionaries and secret agents, and under the influence of the policies that 'patriots belong to the same family' and 'there is no difference between earlier patriotic actions and later patriotic actions,' they are becoming fewer and fewer. Those who are willing to be enemies of the people of our motherland and who have even sneaked into the ranks of Overseas Chinese and returned to the country are very few. We must increase our vigilance, but this must not affect our basic attitude toward Overseas Chinese. The gang of four did not conduct class analysis of Overseas Chinese abroad. They described all of them as reactionary political connections. The remnant poison of these reactionary idealistic and metaphysical fallacies is widespread. We must severely criticize them."

Having analyzed the excellent situation on the Overseas Chinese affairs front, it was emphatically pointed out: "In the third battle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must further eliminate the remnant poison of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line in order to make the entire party understand in a unified way the work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs. In future Overseas Chinese affairs work, we must reassert and clearly understand the series of principles and policies personally laid down by Chairman Mao, treat Overseas Chinese dependents and returned Overseas Chinese the same way and not discriminate against them. In accordance with their special features, we must take proper care of them. We must resolutely implement the various policies on Overseas Chinese affairs."

The conference demanded: "Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership, include Overseas Chinese affairs work on their agendas, reinforce and strengthen Overseas Chinese affairs organizations and resume the activities of federations of Overseas Chinese associations. We must strengthen ideological and political work and conduct education in the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs for the cadres, masses, Overseas Chinese dependents and returned Overseas Chinese. Meanwhile, we must seriously discuss and look into the work of Overseas Chinese affairs organizations, management of entry and exit permits, management of state-owned Overseas Chinese farms, overseas remittances, material supplies, and tours and receptions by Overseas Chinese and Chinese of foreign nationality."

"In close coordination with one another, all departments concerned must do a good job of Overseas Chinese affairs work."

Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, at the closing ceremony said: "Overseas Chinese affairs work is an important task of the party and an integral part of Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country well. Our province is an important province for Overseas Chinese. Party committees at all levels must attach importance to Overseas Chinese affairs work, strengthen leadership over it, include it on their agendas, firmly grasp implementation of the policies on Overseas Chinese affairs and mobilize the positive factors. Work concerning Overseas Chinese affairs involves many sectors and can only be done well in cooperation with one another. We must grasp the key link well and continue to penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao, the gang of four and their confederates in our province in interfering with and sabotaging Overseas Chinese affairs work. We must eliminate their remnant poison and influence, quickly implement the spirit of the documents of the central authorities on Overseas Chinese affairs work and change the outlook of the Overseas Chinese affairs front as quickly as possible."

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HSU CHIA-TUN, OTHERS ATTEND KIANGSU ART EXHIBIT

OW012327Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Summary] An art exhibit on "Chairman Hua in Hunan" opened in Nanking on 31 January. "Among those attending the opening were responsible persons of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial Revolutionary Committee Hsu Chia-tun, Wang Min-sheng, Chu Chiang, Chou Tse, (Chin Shao-po), (Chin Hsun), Ma Kuo-jui, Liu Lin, Li Chin-chung and Liu Hsi-keng; responsible persons of the Nanking PLA units Nieh Feng-chih, Liao Han-sheng, Tu Ping, Chang Hsi-chin, Hsiang Shou-chih, Teng Yueh, Chan Ta-nan, Wu Shih-hung, Liu Hsi-yuan, Wang Chang, Liao Jung-piao and Hu Ta-jung; responsible persons of the Kiangsu Provincial Military District Huang Chao-tien, Chen Mao-hui, Hsieh Chung-kuang, Liu Chi-chang and (Lo Ching-chao); responsible persons of the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal Revolutionary Committee Wang Chu-pin, (Chou Kuo-fan), Fang Chen, (Chung Shih-ping), (Chen Yun-lung), Wang Chao-chuan, (Yang Chih) and (Ma Chao-hung); and responsible persons of provincial departments and offices as well as responsible comrades of prefectural and municipal party committees currently attending meetings in Nanking."

The exhibit is sponsored by the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee. There are 117 pieces of art on display.

"On the morning of 31 January, responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, Nanking PLA units, Kiangsu Provincial Military District and the Nanking municipal party and revolutionary committees warmly received the Hunan comrades who have come to Nanking to set up the art exhibit on 'Chairman Hua in Hunan.'"

NANKING PLA UNITS STRESS SPEED IN ARMY BUILDING

OW010939Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] While inspecting Tangshan last New Year's Day, wise leader and commander-in-chief Chairman Hua said: In the new year we must firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, strengthen ideological revolutionization, accelerate the four modernizations and set high-speed records in these tasks.

On the opening day of the Nanking PLA units' congress of advanced collectives and individuals on learning from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, Chairman Hua's call was conveyed to Nanking and the nation.

Now that both the economic and cultural fronts are advancing rapidly, the army must also accelerate revolutionization and modernization by seizing each minute. This is the pledge of all representatives to the congress and the common aspiration of the vast number of commanders and fighters of the Nanking PLA units.

The situation urgently calls on us to advance rapidly. The tiger and wolf are before us. We must stress speed in army building. (Hsu Keng-wei), commander of the Company of the People's Heroes, said: The question of speed is a very acute political question. It concerns the future and fate of the state and people. At present the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States--are locked in fierce contention. A world war will eventually break out. Soviet revisionism has never given up the dream of subjugating China and can launch sudden attacks against us at any time.

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Our compatriots in Taiwan are still in danger. The liberation of Taiwan is our binding responsibility. Under such circumstances, we must make rapid preparations against war. Only by building the army rapidly and well and by making ample preparations before war breaks out will we always be able to emerge victorious and invincible. Backwardness and passivity will only bring us defeat.

While grasping the key link, the army must also grasp the key link that "it is necessary to consolidate the army" and "the army must prepare itself to fight." Our army must take this key link as the main theme and emphasis in all future tasks.

(Li Wen-chin), deputy political commissar of a certain division, said: In compliance with the instructions of Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng, we carried out general consolidation in 1975. But our consolidation work was soon sabotaged by the gang of four and their agent in the Nanking PLA units. Last year we consolidated a number of companies in a planned way. These companies made rapid progress: Three became Hard-Bone 6th Company-type companies and many others were rated as advanced collectives in learning from the Hard-Bone 6th Company. This shows that by grasping the key link of consolidation and of being prepared to fight, the army can quickly achieve army building with the correct orientation.

The Nanking PLA units' congress of advanced collectives and individuals in learning from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company has victoriously ended. The representatives have returned to their own fighting posts and are determined to make contributions to accelerating the revolutionization and modernization of our army.

PAI JU-PING ATTENDS SHANTUNG AGRICULTURAL MEETING

OW012325Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Shantung Provincial CCP Committee met on 31 January to convey and implement the guidelines of the Third National Agricultural Mechanization Conference sponsored by the State Council and to mobilize all the province's party organizations, cadres and masses for immediate action so as to resolutely answer the militant call of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua and work hard for 3 years to achieve agricultural mechanization.

Attending the meeting were Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Li Jih-nai, Chin Ho-chen and Li Chen, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Hsu Chien-chun, (Yu Wei-hsien) and Sung Ching-yu, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee; and Liu Ping-lin, Yang Po and Liu Peng, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. The participants included secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees, responsible comrades of departments, commissions, offices and bureaus under the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, and leading members of county CCP committees, numbering more than 1,000.

Comrade Li Jih-nai presided over the meeting. Comrade Chin Ho-chen read the closing speech at the Third National Agricultural Mechanization Conference that was made by Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, and the summing-up report "Let the Whole Party Mobilize, Wage a Decisive Battle for 3 Years and Strive for the Basic Realization of Agricultural Mechanization" made by Yu Chiu-li, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council. Chin Ho-chen also suggested how Shantung Province could implement the guidelines of the Third National Agricultural Mechanization Conference.

It was pointed out at the meeting that Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee had called on the party and people to mobilize and fight a decisive 3-year battle for the basic realization of agricultural mechanization and that it was an urgent militant task. It was concluded that we should make revolution through all-out efforts, race against time to speed up agricultural mechanization and successfully fulfill the glorious and militant tasks put forward by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

The meeting called on the province's party organizations, trades and departments to mobilize immediately, actively engage in this great movement with the aim of making great progress, promote agricultural mechanization and strive to basically mechanize agriculture by 1985.

BRIEFS

KIANGSU INDUSTRIAL MEETING--The Nanking Municipal Trade Union Council in Kiangsu recently sponsored a discussion meeting of advanced collectives and advanced individuals in learning from Taching. Over 300 representatives from various units on the municipality's industrial front attended the meeting. Also present at the meeting were Chang Jui-ying, vice chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the provincial Trade Union Council, and (Chou Kuo-fan), deputy secretary of the Nanking Municipal CCP Committee. Representatives from the Nanking chemical works, Nanking radio plant and other units talked about their achievements and pledged to further learn from Taching. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW]

SHANGHAI COMFORT ACTIVITIES--The spring festival comfort groups formed by the Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees visited various PLA units in Shanghai on 24 January. Leading comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Lin Hu-chia, Wang I-ping, Han Che-i, Che Wen-i, Chen Chin-hua, Yang Fu-chen, (Chao Jen-ching) and (Yang Hui-chieh), joined the groups. At support-the-army meetings held at various leading organs of the PLA units, Lin Hua-chi, Wang I-ping, Han Che-i and Chen Chin-hua conveyed cordial regards to the commanders and fighters on behalf of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the people of Shanghai. Liu Wen-hsueh, Tu Piao, (Liu Chun) and (Wang Kuan-liang), leading comrades of PLA units stationed in Shanghai, thanked the comfort groups. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW]

SHANTUNG HEALTH WORK CONFERENCE--The Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a provincial telephone conference on 20 January to promote the patriotic health campaign. Kao Chi-yun, Standing Committee member of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, addressed the conference. Also attending the conference were responsible comrades of various prefectural and municipal revolutionary committees and of provincial departments concerned. The conference called for vigorous efforts to wipe out flies, mosquitoes, rats and bedbugs, eliminate contagious diseases and improve environmental sanitation. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW]

LIU CHIEN-HSUN AT HONAN MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR WANG KUO-HUA

OW011134Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Chengchow, 1 February 1978--A memorial meeting was held in Chengchow on 25 January 1978 for Comrade Wang Kuo-hua [2769 0948 5478], member of the Second Honan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Third Honan Provincial CPPCC Committee. The memorial meeting was attended by Liu Chien-hsun, first secretary and chairman of the Honan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and chairman of the Fourth Honan Provincial CPPCC Committee; and responsible comrades of the party, government and army in Honan Province.

Comrade Wang Kuo-hua died of illness in Chengchow in 1970. His memorial service had been delayed due to the interference and sabotage by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

Comrade Wang Kuo-hua joined the revolution in 1931 and the Chinese Communist Party in 1932. He was a fine member of our party. He served the people well during the new democratic revolutionary struggle, socialist revolution and socialist construction. After the Red Army's Long March, he devoted himself to guerrilla warfare, helping to establish the base area in southern Honan and building the people's armed forces.

HUNAN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FRONT ENDS TACHING CONFERENCE

HK020240Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "The provincial capital construction front's conference on learning from Taching victoriously concluded in Changsha on 29 January. Attending the closing ceremony were Mao Chih-yung, Sun Kuo-chih, Liu Fu-sheng, Chao Chu-chi, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Chih-wen, Lo Chiu-yueh, (Hsu Chin-sheng), (Fang Wen-kuang), (Tao Wen-yu), Chi Shou-liang, Liu Ya-nan, (Li Tzu-ping) and (Tao Kung-ko), responsible comrades of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Hunan Military District. Comrade Chao Chu-chi, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the closing ceremony. Comrade Tung Chih-wen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, read the decision of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on citing the progressive units, progressive collectives and progressive individuals in learning from Taching on the capital construction front." Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees awarded banners and commendations to the progressives. Liu Fu-sheng, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered the closing speech.

He said: [begin recording] "At present, a new situation is appearing. The capital construction task is both pressing and difficult. From now to 1985, the scale and production capability of the capital construction will increase several times over the previous 28 years. This is a hard fight and a war of emancipation for the capital construction front. This is also an excellent opportunity for us to display our ability and to contribute to the party, the people and the state. Every one of our comrades must possess the revolutionary sense of responsibility of rising with still greater vigor, of striving to shoulder heavy responsibilities and of recognizing the urgency of seizing every minute and second. We must animate our revolutionary spirit, work hard, progress rapidly and recoup the losses caused by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four. We must also spur a new leap forward in the national economy to surge forward with one wave higher than the other." [end recording]

Participants in the conference agreed: "The capital construction tasks are to expand socialist reproduction and to build a new material and technological foundation. In order to achieve rapid progress in the national economy, we must work hard to rapidly develop capital construction. Due to the needs of usurping party and state power, for many years, the gang of four and their faction in Hunan frantically disturbed Hunan, causing serious damage to the capital construction front. They ran amuck and tampered with the party's line, principle and policy, seriously weakening and undermining the party's leadership over capital construction work and confusing people's ideology, the ranks and management.

"Directed by the gang of four, the class enemy and capitalist forces carried out sabotage amid the confusion and were indeed running rampant. In order to achieve high speed in capital construction, we must thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four and deal blows at the class enemy's sabotage activities and at capitalist influence. We must adopt the method of coordinating between the cities and the countryside, the higher and lower levels, and the inside and outside in order to vigorously launch the struggle of 'one criticism and two strikes' without losing the opportune moment."

"In order to speed up capital construction, we must relentlessly grasp rectification and strengthen management in capital construction. Due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, in the past few years the management of capital construction could not catch up with the needs of the development of the situation, causing many problems. The good systems of capital construction were being sabotaged; many problems existed in planning, construction and the supply of construction materials.

"The results of capital construction investments were not good enough. We must establish capital construction management organs and put them on a sound basis, coordinate with the planning departments to succeed in the management of the capital construction planning, maintain the good capital construction systems and do a good job of survey planning and large-scale planning. We must strengthen management and education of the construction workers. Regarding the construction workers systems of ownership by the whole people and the systems of collective ownership, we must exercise overall management, give full play to the role of the existing construction workers, strengthen management of construction materials in the localities and resolutely check capitalist trends.

"In order to achieve high speed in capital construction and give play to the results of investments as quickly as possible, we must strengthen the capital construction front and concentrate forces to fight a war of annihilation. To concentrate forces to fight a war of annihilation has always been the strategic thinking of Chairman Mao. Due to the implementation of the principle of concentrating forces to fight a war of annihilation, many key construction projects in our province achieved high speed, low costs and good quality. We must also sum up experiences and continue to work hard.

"This year we must concentrate manpower and material and financial resources to fight well the four battles of electricity, coal, iron and steel and agricultural mechanization, including chemical fertilizer, with high quality and speed. This is an important measure for developing our province's national economy at high speed. The various trades and professions must exert their efforts to serve these four battles, give the green light to the funds, materials, equipment and labor needed for these four battles and insure priority arrangements. Unscrupulous use and overspending are forbidden."

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On behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, Sun Kuo-chih made a report. (Mao Kung-ho) and (Meng Chi), chairman and vice chairman respectively of the provincial construction commission, made speeches. Some 33 progressive units and individuals introduced their experiences in learning from Taching.

HUNAN COMFORT ACTIVITIES FOR RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

HK020500Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "Before the arrival of spring festival, various localities in Hunan have in general unfolded comfort activities for rusticated educated youths. The Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee has issued a circular on comforting rusticated educated youths during the new year and spring festival period. The Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have also issued a comfort letter to all rusticated educated youths in Hunan. They have set up a general group for comforting rusticated educated youths during the new year and spring festival period with Comrade Sun Kuo-chih, secretary of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, as the leader of the general group and with Comrades Lo Chiu-yueh and (Tsao Wen-chu), Standing Committee members of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, as the deputy leaders; and they have also formed three branch comfort groups directly subordinate to the general group headed by the leading comrades of the departments concerned. They have gone down to Shaoyang, Chenchou and Lingling prefectures to comfort rusticated educated youths.

"The Office for Educated Youths of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee presented large color photographs of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and NPC Chairman Chu Te together at Peking airport to each of the rusticated educated youths and the cadres heading the teams.

"Various prefectural, municipal and county CCP and revolutionary committees have organized comfort groups including representatives of leading cadres, workers, peasants and parents of the educated youths in order to provide warm comfort to rusticated educated youths in Hunan.

"Wherever the comfort groups went, they held forums together with the educated youths. They organized them to study the New Year's Day editorial and the teachings of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua on the rustication of educated youths and to penetratingly expose and fiercely criticize the crimes of the gang of four and the black hands they extended into Hunan in interfering with and sabotaging the rustication of educated youths. They have widely publicized the great significance of the rustication of educated youths, vigorously commended the progressive educated youths who have made contributions to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and encouraged them to win still greater victories in the new year."

Comrade (Chou Cheng), first secretary of the Chuchou Municipal CCP Committee, and Comrade (Wu Chan-kuei), secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, have personally gone down to the countryside to comfort the educated youths. They visited various educated youth farms and teams and ardently encouraged the youths to establish grand resolution and settle in the countryside to develop revolution.

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HSU SHIH-YU ATTENDS CANTON PLA LITERATURE, ART SOIREE

HK020605Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 1 Feb 78 HK

[Text] In order to further carry forward the glorious traditions of our army in supporting the government and cherishing the people and to strengthen army-government and army-people unity so as to win new victories in grasping the key link in running the country and the army with unified steps, the Canton PLA units held a literature and art soiree ~~onsupporting~~ supporting the government and cherishing the people on the evening of 31 January.

Present at the soiree were Hsu Shih-yu, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Canton PLO units; Hsiang Chung-hua, Chiang Hsieh-yuan, Huang Jung-hai, Wu Chung, Ou Chih-fu, Yeh Chien-min, Chiang Lin-tung, Shan Yin-chang, Teng I-fan, Chan Tsai-fang, Yen Te-ming, Peng Chia-ching, Hsiao Yuan-li, (Yen Fu-sheng), Chuang Tien, Lu Jui-lin, (Chou Te-li), (Wang Chun), Chin Chao-hsi, Fang I-hua, Wang Hai, Chu Yun-chien, (Wei Ming-shen) and Sung Chi-kuang, responsible comrades of the Canton PLO units, the leadership organs of the Canton PLA units and the army, navy and air force stationed in Canton; and Wang Shou-tao, Chiao Lin-i, Kuo Jung-chang, Wu Nan-sheng, Chang Ching-yao, Meng Hsien-te, Liang Hsiang, Hsueh Kuang-chun, Wang Ning, Fan Hsi-hsien, Li Chia-jen, Chung Ming, Tu Chen-hsiang, Chou Ting, Hsueh Yen, Lo Fan-chun, Kao Hsin and (Yang I), responsible comrades of the Kwangtung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

Before the soiree, the leading comrades of the party, government and army cheerfully gathered together and freely talked about the great victories of making preliminary achievements in grasping the key link in running the country and the army. In the new year and under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, they are resolved to hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, follow the line of the 11th CCP Congress, further strengthen army-government and army-people unity, fight shoulder to shoulder and make still greater contributions to doing a good job of defending and building the southern gate of the motherland.

BRIEFS

HUNAN SUPPORTS ARMY--In 1977, Hunan scored great achievements in supporting the army and in giving preferential treatment to dependents of the army. Party committees at all levels strengthened leadership over the work and sent cadres to the countryside, factories, mines and other units where PLA units are stationed to inspect how the work was done and solve problems for martyrs' and servicemen's dependents and for disabled, demobilized and retired servicemen. The people throughout the province studied the instructions of Chairman Mao on improving relations and unity between the army and the people, studied other instructions, learned from the PLA and listened to the PLA's opinions regarding local construction. The people also exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the unity between the army and the people. During the spring festival and army day, various kinds of activities were held to comfort the PLA and their dependents. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jan 78 HK]

HUPEH LITERATURE, ART--On 20 January, some literature and art workers in Wuhan held a forum to study Chairman Hau's inscription for PEOPLE'S LITERATURE. (Wang Shu-yuan), responsible person of the editorial board of HUPEH LITERATURE AND ART presided over the forum. Some literature and art workers spoke in praise of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, praised Chairman Hua's wise leadership, exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four and vowed to do a good job in literature and art creation. [Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 78 HK]

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TIEN PAO ADDRESSES TIBET MEETING ON LEARNING FROM TACHING

OW012315Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Summary] In order to rapidly carry out the region's industrial development and greet the approaching all-round leap forward of our national economy, a meeting on learning from Taching in industry by enterprises directly under the regional Industrial Bureau was held in Lhasa from 15 to 24 January. Tien Pao, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, and Yang Tsing-hsin, Standing Committee member and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, attended the meeting. They cordially received the representatives of the advanced units, producers and workers.

In the past year, the region's industrial front has made rapid progress under the guidance of the strategic policy decision put forth by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. The total industrial output value in 1977 registered a 13.6-percent increase over 1976, while labor productivity registered a 10-percent increase. Good news has continued since the beginning of the year.

During the meeting, representatives studied important instructions of the great leader Chairman Mao and the wise leader Chairman Hua on rapidly developing the national economy, discussed matters related to the development of regional industry and pledged to make still greater contributions to the accomplishment of the four modernizations before the end of the century.

"At the closing session, Comrade Tien Pao issued an important instruction in behalf of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees. He said: This year counts as an important year for the achievement of marked success in 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well. We must hold the great banner of Chairman Mao still higher, grasp firmly and well the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, fight the third campaign well in the struggle to expose and criticize them and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence and effects. We must make full use of the wisdom and ability of everyone, go all out for socialism and speed up our region's industrial construction.

"He said: Greater speed is not only necessary but entirely possible. He called on everyone to go all out for technical innovations and revolution, to repair the outdated and fully utilize waste material, to increase production, to practice economy and to turn losses into profits. He urged everyone to make further achievements, take another great stride forward and make still greater contributions to building our country into a great, modern and powerful socialist state."

The meeting commended 25 advanced collectives and 28 advanced producers and workers and established a number of industrial pace setters. The meeting also selected delegates from the industrial front for this year's regional science conference.

YUNNAN HAILS HUA INSCRIPTION ON STATE FARMS

HK300620Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "Some 1,200 cadres and people of the Yunnan provincial agriculture and forestry system solemnly held a rally recently to celebrate wise leader Chairman Hua's inscription on state farms.

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"They vowed to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao and, under the guidance of Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription, fight in unity, search for all available farm resources and do a good job of running state farms. Hsueh Tao, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, and Chin Kuei-hsien, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, and responsible comrades of the units concerned attended the celebration rally. Comrade Hsueh Tao spoke at the rally."

After praising Chairman Hua's inscription and urging the people to do a good job of running state farms, Comrade Hsueh Tao said: [begin recording] "In order to do a good job of running state farms, we must further correct the ideology of units at all levels of state farms and carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must thoroughly investigate the people and events connected with the gang of four's conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power and resolutely smash the bourgeois factional network of the gang of four and their followers. We must continue to mobilize the people to resolutely fight the third battle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four well, correct the line, ideology and theory they confused, smash the gang of four's spiritual shackles and liberate our thoughts in order to overcome all difficulties, work hard and pursue socialism in a big way. Leadership at all levels must use the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day and seizing the hour to mobilize all forces to develop agriculture rapidly."

"We must search for all available resources and mobilize all positive factors in order to have a comparatively big development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. We must seriously study the experiences of Tachai and Taching, adhere to the party's basic line in education, strike blows at the sabotage activities of the class enemy and of the capitalist forces, mobilize the staff and workers, and formulate practical measures. State farms are important to the party. Units at all levels, while doing a good job in agriculture, must grasp state farm work in a big way in order to promote the rapid development of state farms." [end recording]

The representatives of the provincial agriculture and forestry bureaus and of other units also spoke at the rally. They all vowed to implement Chairman Hua's inscription on state farms.

YUNNAN CULTURE BUREAU HAILS HUA INSCRIPTION ON LITERATURE

HK250620Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial Culture Bureau on 19 January held a forum to hail Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription for PEOPLE'S LITERATURE. The forum was attended by some 100 full-time and part-time literature and art workers, who unanimously declared: "We must resolutely implement Chairman Hua's inscription, grasp the key link in engaging in literature and art well and contribute to making socialist literature and art flourish."

At the beginning of the forum, (Tung Hsing-ying), deputy secretary of the provincial Culture Bureau party group and vice chairman of the bureau Revolutionary Committee, read Chairman Hua's inscription. Liang Wen-ying, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, spoke at the forum. He praised Chairman Hua's inscription and outlined ways to study and implement it.

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The forum was presided over by (Li Chien-yao), responsible person of the creation office of the provincial Culture Bureau. (Chang Yun-sheng), (Lu Wan-mei), (Mao Keng), (Chen Chien), (Li Chiao), (Kuar Shih-chung), (Li Wei), (Li Huai-chung), (Tuan Shih-ching), (Hsiao Hsueh), (Yen Shih-kung), (Wang Chung-pu), (Wang Kai-sheng) and (Chen Kang-hua) spoke or recited poems during the forum.

YUNNAN FINANCE, TRADE SYSTEM HOLDS PROFESSIONAL MEETING

HK310550Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] "In order to further raise the quality of service, improve the method of service and do a good job in finance and trade work in our province and in Kunming to meet the needs of socialist revolution and construction, the staff and workers on the finance and trade front in the province, on the basis of deeply exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang of four and their bourgeois factional forces in sabotaging finance and trade work and of eliminating their pernicious influence, have conducted training activities to learn techniques for various posts since September 1977. They have made great achievements and laid a sound foundation for establishing a Red and skillful finance and trade force in our province.

"On the afternoon of 24 January, the concerned provincial and municipal departments demonstrated techniques for various posts in the Tungfeng gym. Responsible comrades of the Yunnan provincial and Kunming municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, An Ping-sheng, Liu Ming-hui, Li Chi-ming, Chao Tseng-i, Hsueh Tao, Wang Shih-chao, (Ho Po), (Mu Chi-chang) and (Li Tai-chang), and some 5,000 people attended the meeting. Comrade (Li Tai-chang), deputy secretary of the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, presided."

Following the demonstrations, Comrade Hsueh Tao, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, said: [begin recording] "While pushing the struggle to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and amid the new upsurge to grasp the revolution and promote production, the staff and workers on the finance and trade front in the province and in Kunming have actively responded to the great call of Chairman Hua that we must learn from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade. They have also seriously implemented the State Council circular on holding the national conference of commerce in cities and the countryside learning from Taching and Tachai. At present, the mass movement to learn from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade is developing deeply and the mass movement to conduct activities to learn techniques for various posts is also developing well. A new upsurge in working hard to improve techniques for serving the people and in better serving the people's livelihood is being widely whipped up in urban and rural areas and in all professions." [end recording]

BRIEFS

TIBET PREFECTURAL CPPCC SESSION--The Third Jihkatse Prefectural CPPCC Committee held its first session in Jihkatse township from 8 to 11 January. It was attended by 199 committee members. The session elected 39 Standing Committee members. (To-tu-tsai-chao), first secretary of the Jihkatse prefectural party committee and chairman of the prefectural Revolutionary Committee, was elected chairman of the prefectural CPPCC Committee. Four vice chairmen, all of Tibetan nationality, and a secretary general were also elected. First Secretary (To-tu-tsai-chao) delivered the opening speech. [Ihasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 78 OW]

KIRIN LEADERS WELCOME HUA INSCRIPTION ON STATE FARMS

SK020928Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 31 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] The second Kirin conference on learning from Tachai held a session on the afternoon of 30 January to warmly mark the inscription written by wise leader Chairman Hua for state farms, which says "state farms have great resources; we should do a good job of running state farms well." The inscription greatly encouraged all the participants in the conference. They all vowed to resolutely respond to the great call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, set loftier aspirations and run state farms in a better way.

Attending the conference were Wang En-mao, Ho Yu-fa, Juan Po-sheng, Kao Yang, Chang Shih-ying, Sung Chieh-han, Tsung Hsi-yun, Mu Lin and (Chin Ming-han). Kao Yang, secretary of the Kirin party committee, presided. When the first secretary of the Kirin party committee, Wang En-mao, took the brilliant inscription of Chairman Hua from the hands of responsible person of the Kirin Agriculture and Forestry Office (Ma Cheng-kung), who had attended the national state farm forum in Peking, the hall resounded with a prolonged and stormy ovation.

Comrade Chang Shih-ying, deputy secretary of the Kirin party committee, pointed out: In order to run state farms well, it is imperative to strengthen the leadership of the party. A state farm is a form of agriculture owned by all the people, which is the direction of the development of socialist agriculture. Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over the work of state farms and constantly supervise and check the work. All trades and professions should pay also attention to work. In this way, state farms will be guaranteed rapid development.

LE TE-SHENG ATTENDS LIAONING YOUTH CONGRESS

SK011315Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Liaoning congress of young activists in socialist revolution and construction was successfully concluded in Shenyang on 31 January. During the congress, representatives sincerely studied the thesis of the teacher of revolution concerning youth and youth work, and indignantly laid bare and criticized the towering crimes of the gang and its sworn follower in corrupting and poisoning youth and in sabotaging youth work in Liaoning Province.

At the congress, twelve representatives of advanced collectives and individuals introduced their advanced experiences in vigorously building socialism. Old heroes, model veterans, veteran scientists and disabled soldiers delivered reports for the youth. All the representatives, filled with deep feeling, visited the mausoleum to fallen heroes who died in the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. All the participants received truly profound education and encouragement. They were high in spirit and strong in morale.

The victorious success of this congress indicates that the youth work in our province has entered a new stage. It is of great significance in further boosting the socialist initiatives of the broad masses of Communist Youth League members and youth, in further implementing the strategic policy of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country, in building a great, strong and modern socialist country, in accelerating the revolutionization of the thinking of the masses of the Communist Youth League members and youth in the province, and in cultivating and bringing up modern successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in the course of the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country.

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The closing ceremony of the congress was held in the Liaoning gymnasium. Attending the ceremony were member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and commander of Shenyang Military Region Li Te-sheng, Third Secretary of the Liaoning party committee and Vice Chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee Huang Ou-tung, and other responsible comrades of the Liaoning party and revolutionary committees, including Chen Pu-ju, Hu I-min, Su Yu, Chang Shu-te, (Chang Hsin-chun), (Lu Huan-ying), (Yang Ta-i), Wang Ying-chung and Chang Chih-yuan.

Also attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of Shenyang PLA units, Liaoning Military District, various departments, committees, offices and bureaus under the control of the province, the Liaoning Federation of Trade Unions and the Women's Federation.

(Li Yung), deputy secretary of the Liaoning CYL Committee, read the committee's decision on naming ten red banners and commending advanced collectives and individuals. Eighty-four advanced collectives and 135 advanced individuals were commended.

Comrade Li Te-sheng and responsible comrades of the Liaoning party and revolutionary committees, Shenyang PLA units, Liaoning Military District and the Liaoning CYL Committee conferred honorary banners on ten red banner units and gave honorary certificates to the advanced collectives and individuals.

Comrade Huang Ou-tung, third secretary of the Liaoning party committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Revolutionary Committee, made a speech.

The congress adopted a letter from all participants in the congress to all youth in the province.

Comrade (Tu Tieh), deputy secretary of the Liaoning CYL Committee, delivered the closing address.

LIAONING PUBLIC SECURITY CADRES, POLICE SCORE GANG

OWO10831Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0112 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Shenyang, 28 January 1978--During the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four", the broad masses of cadres and policemen on the public security front in Liaoning have maintained close touch with reality and made use of the tremendous achievements in public security work in Liaoning in the 17 years prior to the Cultural Revolution to criticize the counterrevolutionary fallacies of the gang and their sworn followers on the "two negations" and "one smashing," and to denounce their counter-revolutionary crimes.

At a criticism meeting, the broad masses of cadres and policemen on the public security front in Liaoning pointed out: "Should Chairman Mao's revolutionary line or the sinister line play a dominant role in the work of public security? Should the public security organs protect the people and suppress the evil elements, or should they "protect the evil elements and suppress the people"?

These are major issues of right and wrong. We must clearly understand them as part of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." They said: After its liberation, Liaoning launched a series of movements on the public security front to eliminate bandits, oppose tyrants and combat and suppress reactionaries, winning tremendous victories in the struggle against the enemy. This brought fundamental changes in public security work, protected people's lives and properties, and safeguarded the triumphant development of socialist revolution and socialist construction in Liaoning.

In the course of the struggle against imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries abroad, the public security organs in Liaoning had more than once captured--in close coordination with the masses--the agents of the U.S.-Chiang spy organs who invaded us from the sea and from the air, winning one major victory after another. In addition to this, the public security organs in Liaoning had remolded large numbers of criminals, particularly the Japanese, the puppet Manchukuo and the Chiang Kai-shek clique prisoners of war, into new-type people in line with Chairman Mao's principle of "remolding first, production second," winning remarkable achievements. They had enjoyed high international prestige.

The broad masses of public security cadres and policemen in Liaoning said: Liaoning has scored tremendous achievements in public security work in the 17 years prior to the Great Cultural Revolution. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line had always played a dominant role on the public security front during that period. This is an irrefutable historical fact. The "gang of four" viciously slandered: "The sinister line dominates the public security front after liberation"; "for 17 years, the public security organs have always protected evil elements, while suppressing the people"; and "on this front, the counter-revolutionaries exercise dictatorship over the proletariat." That sworn follower of the "gang of four" in Liaoning viciously slandered the public security organs as representing the so-called "six olds"--"old concept, old line, old legal system, old order, old style of work and old government office." They ranted about "crushing them politically, theoretically, organizationally and functionally." This has fully exposed the truly counterrevolutionary features of such conspirators and careerists as the "gang of four" in vainly attempting to usurp party and state leadership.

Those attending the criticism meeting said: The ranks of public security forces in Liaoning have grown under the kind solicitude of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. The overwhelming majority of the cadres in various public security bureaus in Liaoning belong to workers' families. More than 90 percent of them are CCP or CYL members. They are alert and courageous in the struggle against the enemy, and they adopt a firm stand. They have done a great deal of work in defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, safeguarding the socialist legal system, protecting the people, dealing blows to the enemy and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Many good people and good deeds have emerged; and many heroes and models have appeared. Various public security cadres and policemen have been commended by the masses as "living Lei Feng," "models in cherishing the people," "good policemen of the people" and "bosom friends of the people." In 1963, the public security station of the Haicheng Railway Station in Liaoning was given the honorary title "Good Eighth Company on the Public Security Front" by the Ministry of Public Security. All these facts fully indicate that the masses of public security cadres and policemen in Liaoning Province are good or fairly good; that our public security organs are in the hands of the proletarian fighters who are loyal to the party and to the people; and that they have won the full confidence of the people.

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At the criticism meeting, comrades angrily criticized the "gang of four" for accusing "public security units of building up their strength by recruiting deserters and renegades, forming cliques to serve their own selfish interests, and shielding and appointing bad elements to important posts during the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution." That sworn follower of the "gang of four" in Liaoning viciously vilified the vast numbers of public security policemen as "malicious policemen of the old society." He also mislabeled "public security bureaus as the KMT police bureaus." He raved that none of the public security personnel who were recruited before the Great Cultural Revolution should be permitted to remain at their posts because none of them were good.

Subsequently, he ordered vast numbers of public security policemen throughout the province to leave the public security organs and then collectively confined them in isolated places for investigation. He cited scores of nonexistent cases, false evidence, and forged documents to support his charges against vast numbers of policemen, and groundlessly called them "KMT secret service agents," "Japanese secret service agents," "U.S. secret service agents" and "Soviet revisionist secret service agents."

Under this counterrevolutionary plot, none of the public security bureau chiefs at the various levels were exempted from his false charges; almost all of these bureau chiefs were replaced and cruelly persecuted. Public security personnel angrily said: In order to push the counterrevolutionary political program that equates veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders," the "gang of four" launched attacks against the vast numbers of public security policemen and cruelly persecuted them. This fact shows that the gang fully represented the interests of imperialism, revisionism, reactionaries, landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements. The gang did what the class enemies intended to do but were unable to do.

The vast numbers of public security policemen said: In their call for smashing "public security and judicial laws," the followers and henchmen of the "gang of four" in Liaoning once seized and usurped the leadership of public security organs and bureaus at the provincial, municipal, prefectural and league levels, and turned them into tools for usurping party and state power. They frenziedly directed the spearhead of the organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat at those in the party, and ordered public security organs at all levels to gather so-called materials on "capitalist roaders" and on leading cadres at all levels, including those at central, provincial, municipal and prefectural party committee levels. After Chairman Mao's death, they were anxious to make trouble by hurriedly organizing people to rush a report on a number of veteran cadres entitled "Activities of Enemies Within the Party" to that sworn follower of the "gang of four" in Liaoning and their followers in the Ministry of Public Security. They secretly discussed plans to do physical harm to veteran cadres and tried to carry out other counterrevolutionary plots of the "gang of four" to suppress and kill people.

In the course of criticism and exposure, comrades attending the meeting pointed out: These facts irrefutably show that the gang's rise to power means the fascists' rise to power, and the counterrevolutionary aim of the "two negations" and "one smashing" was to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism. We must carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end, further strengthening the building of public security organs. Only in this way can the public security organs make rapid progress and take a giant stride in their work and play a new role in implementing Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well.

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KANSU CADRES CRITICIZE GANG'S DICTATORIAL AGRICULTURAL MEASURES

OWO20125Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0300 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Article by NCNA correspondents Yang Ko-hsien and Lin Tien: "Over Whom Do They Intend To Exercise Dictatorship?--A Criticism of the Counterrevolutionary Fallacy of 'Developing Agriculture by Means of the Dictatorship Method'"]

[Excerpts] Lanchow, 31 January--When the "gang of four" took up the solemn subject of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the summer of 1975 and made loud hostile noises about it, their agent in Kansu came up with the slogan: "Develop agriculture by means of the dictatorship of the proletariat method." This theoretically false, politically reactionary and pragmatically dangerous slogan reflects the typical ultraright line of the "gang of four." With the collapse of the "gang of four" and their agent in Kansu, the "dictatorship of the proletariat method" also disappeared. Now, under the leadership of the Kansu provincial party committee, vast numbers of cadres and people are concentrating on thoroughly exposing and criticizing this slogan as teaching by negative example and settling accounts with it. This criticism is absolutely necessary because it can bring order to Kansu's agricultural front. It is also a very significant step in thoroughly discrediting the gang's "theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat" by integrating theory with practice and eliminating its pernicious influence over rural China.

Assessing White as Black

What attitude should we take toward China's peasants, who have followed the road of collectivization over the past 20 years or more, and toward our party's cadres, who have devoted so many years to fighting on the forefront of production in the countryside? This is an important question concerning the dictatorship of the proletariat and the continuation of the revolution under this dictatorship. The agents of the "gang of four" in Kansu Province at one time nonsensically declared: Obstacles to agricultural development come from the following three sources: 1) The disruptive activities of trouble-making class enemies; 2) from small producers and peasants who favor small-scale economic activities and the force of old habits; 3) the right deviationist and ideologically conservative faction within the party." In their opinion, "the only way to remove such obstacles was to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat; if this method was not adopted, agriculture could not be run well nor could progress be made in this field." For this reason, they treated "small producers," "peasants favoring small-scale economic activities," "the force of old habits" and "conservative and right-deviationist elements" as class enemies and placed them all under the dictatorship.

This assessment confuses black with white and turns everything upside down with regard to the relations between the enemy and ourselves. But what is the basis for this assessment? "The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in an all-round way" was promoted by the "gang of four!" In this connection, the agent of the "gang of four" in Kansu declared that the slogan "develop agriculture with the dictatorship of the proletariat method" resulted from his study of the Kuomintang special agent Chang Chun-chiao's "theory of the dictatorship in an all-round way."

Special agent Chang Chun-chiao said: "The peasants' ideas often do not keep pace with the current situation." That sworn follower of the gang in Liaoning also said: We cannot adopt a "policy of benevolence" toward peasants who favor individual economy.

The gang's agent in Kansu echoed this by saying: We have no alternative but to exercise the dictatorship over the small producers. It was in this manner that they mistook the motivating force for socialist revolution for the target of the revolution, put themselves in a position hostile to the worker-peasant alliance--which was described by Lenin as the highest principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat--and basically tampered with the true nature of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They also used some "ultraleft" phrases and Trotsky's hackneyed statements as a basis for creating a theory of a fascist dictatorship over the vast numbers of peasants and cadres.

Out-and-Out Fascist Dictatorship

Many facts uncovered in various parts of Kansu Province have showed that under the "theory of all-round dictatorship" and the slogan "develop agriculture with the dictatorship method" vigorously advocated by the "gang of four" and their agent in Kansu, the dictatorship of the proletariat became the fascist dictatorship of the bourgeoisie in some localities. Many grassroots cadres who resisted the gang's erroneous ways were falsely accused as "agents of small producers and capitalist forces in the party" and "capitalist roaders still on the capitalist road" and ruthlessly persecuted.

Tungwei County was under the direct control of the "gang of four's" agent in Kansu. He ferreted out "democrats," "capitalist roaders," "conservatives" and "capitulationists" everywhere in the county and declared that he would select bad elements to be cadres who could allegedly "punch a hole in a wall with their bare fist and crack a sickle with a single kick." He pushed the "gang of four's" so-called "new experience" in forming a "second armed force" in many places, organized militia detachments, beat up, arrested and imprisoned people at will and suppressed the commune members and masses.

In August 1975, the Chayuh production brigade of Chela commune in Tangoheng County formed "militia detachments" with so-called "rebels" as their backbone and declared that "the detachments have power to carry out all tasks." Within a few months, 16 cadres and commune members were repeatedly trussed up, beaten and tortured nearly to death. The thugs and backbone members of the "detachments" were also quickly admitted into the party and promoted as cadres and then they usurped the leadership of the party branch. Of the original 59 cadres of the production brigade and production teams, 38 were replaced in 1975 and 1976.

"It Doesn't Matter If Crops Fail Completely"

One important aspect of "developing agriculture with the dictatorship of the proletariat method" by the "gang of four's" agent in Kansu was to do everything possible to undermine the party's current economic policy for the rural areas and exploit the peasants under the pretext of "restricting bourgeois rights" and "criticizing capitalism."

It is necessary to implement the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" in socialist society. This was repeatedly explained by proletarian revolutionary teachers. But the "gang of four" and the mass media under their control babbled that to implement the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" meant to "strengthen and expand" bourgeois rights, which would lead to "a wide gap between the poor and the rich and polarization." They dealt blows at rural cadres who upheld party policies and at commune members for their enthusiasm in working for socialism. In places affected by the "gang of four's" poisonous influence, rational rules and regulations of the production teams were abolished, evaluation of the work and calculation of work points according to the quantity and quality of work done existed in name only and there was no longer a yardstick to measure labor.

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Why did they do this? What did they want? Chang Chun-chiao, the Kuomintang special agent, said: "It is necessary to grasp class struggle. It doesn't matter if crops fail completely." The phony Marxism they preached was to make people believe that the socialist house could be built on the foundation of reducing personal needs, even on the "complete failure of grain crops." If their "dictatorship" method of paying no attention to the fate of the people was actually universally implemented, there could be only one result: the collapse of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the failure of the socialist collective economy and the restoration of capitalism.

KANSU CONFORT LETTER TO ARMY, DEPENDENTS

HK300240Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 27 Jan 78 HK

[Text of spring festival comfort letter from Kansu Provincial Revolutionary Committee to PLA commanders and fighters, dependents of martyrs and servicemen, and demobilized servicemen in the province]

[Summary] In the season of the spring festival, on behalf of the people of all nationalities in Kansu, we extend cordial comfort and a revolutionary salute to you.

Our great socialist motherland has now entered a new period of development in socialist revolution and construction. As in the rest of the country, an excellent situation prevails in our province. In the past year, PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Kansu have tightly grasped the question of "10 shoulds and shouldn'ts," criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their agents in opposing the party and disturbing the army, stepped up revolutionization, carried out Chairman Mao's military line, unfolded the movements to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, strengthened military training, and revived and carried forward the army's glorious traditions. They have made new contributions to defending the motherland and the border, taking part in and supporting socialist revolution and construction and strengthening army-government and army-people unity.

The dependents of martyrs and servicemen and disabled and demobilized servicemen have taken new strides along the road of continuing the revolution and gained new merit for the people.

In the new year, we must unite still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, implement the line of the 11th party congress, and make new contributions to fulfilling the tasks put forward by the 11th party congress and to building China into a powerful, modern socialist state.

LANCHOW PLA NOTICE ON SPRING FESTIVAL MOVEMENT

HK300230Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 27 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Political Department of the Lanchow PLA units recently issued a notice demanding that all subordinate units and organs unfold activities to support the government and cherish the people around the spring festival in order to further strengthen army-government and army-people unity.

The notice demanded that the units organize the commanders and fighters to seriously study Chairman Mao's teachings on the people's army, people's war, and army-people unity and the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY editorial on carrying forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and cherishing the people, and expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their agents in sabotaging this work. Units and individuals who have done well in supporting the government and cherishing the people should be publicly commended.

The notice said: "On the basis of carrying out education in the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention, the units must seriously check up on the state of carrying out policies and observing discipline. They should organize visiting groups, headed by leading cadres, to go to local party, government organs and among the masses to seek their views and listen to their criticisms, further strengthening army-government and army-people unity."

The notice also requested the units assign manpower and material to support the movements to learn from Tachai and Taching, and regard support for farmland capital construction as an important content of supporting the government and cherishing the people. They should also do good deeds for the masses, propagate the current excellent situation and humbly learn from the masses.

SHENSI CCP COMMITTEE DENOUNCES MISTAKES IN STUDENT ENROLLMENT

HK020545Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 78 HK

[Summary] The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular on its decision to take disciplinary action against (Tung Han-lu), deputy director of the Nancheng County Culture and Education Bureau, for making mistakes in student enrollment. The circular demands: "Under the leadership of party committees, student enrollment committees at all levels must resolutely implement party policies, struggle against the incorrect work style such as breaking laws, violating discipline, embezzlement and backdoor deals, and do a good job of student enrollment work of the institutions of higher education and middle trade schools."

With the earnest concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, under the direct leadership of the provincial CCP committee and party committees at all levels and with the vigorous support of all departments and trades, the various items of student enrollment work of institutions of higher education and middle trade schools in our province have been completed, including examination and assessment work.

"In the course of student enrollment, some individuals, poisoned and influenced by the gang of four, ignored party discipline and the country's laws, resorted to deception and embezzled and sabotaged the student enrollment system. This had extremely evil effects on the masses. That (Tung Han-lu), deputy director of the Nancheng County Culture and Education Bureau and CCP member, made mistakes is an example. In order to enable his son to enter a university, he contravened the student enrollment regulations and made use of his positions and powers to deceive the party and people. On the morning of 9 December, when the examination in mathematics was being conducted, under the pretext of collecting materials for the teachers' office, (Tung Han-lu) took a copy of the mathematics paper from No 10 examination place--art--and asked Comrade (Yang Kuo) of the Student Enrollment Office to copy it. On the afternoon of the same day, (Tung Han-lu) took the copy of the mathematics paper and asked a person of the Student Enrollment Office to provide correct answers. He said that after the questions were answered, the paper should be personally given to him and not to anyone else. After the questions were answered, (Tung Han-lu) took the paper. On 10 December, (Tung Han-lu) went to the materials storeroom of the Student Enrollment Office and, unknown to the workers there, put two answer book bags in the student enrollment regulations and removed them. He also took the numbering machine from the Student Enrollment Office in preparation for secretly exchanging his son's answer books. On 11 December, he stole his son's answer books in mathematics and politics from the file room of the Culture and Education Bureau, which keeps records and answer books. He brought them back to his quarters and allowed his son to copy the correct answers in the answer books for mathematics and politics. He then put them in the bags and forged other people's writing on the bags and labels. On the afternoon of the same day, he returned the answer book bags which he had exchanged to the file room."

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"According to the enrollment regulations, the papers and answer books of the cultural examination must be kept in the custody of at least two persons, who must be honest and reliable and who have no connection with the candidates. In order to deceive, embezzle and fix conditions, (Tung Han-lu) proposed that it be under the custody of one person. He put examination papers and answer books in the fileroom of the Culture and Education Bureau and personally kept a key to the fileroom. At that time, some comrades proposed that the examination papers and answer books be put in the Student Enrollment Office, but (Tung Han-lu) refused. After Nanchung Prefecture discovered (Tung Han-lu's) malpractice, the prefectural and Nancheng County student enrollment offices organized a joint investigation. Through education, he admitted his mistakes and was willing to correct them."

To observe party discipline, strike blows at evil habits and guarantee the success of student enrollment work, the Nancheng County CCP Committee conducted criticism of (Tung Han-lu), gave him a serious warning and discharged him from the post of deputy director of the Culture and Education Bureau. The provincial CCP Committee demands that party committees at all levels strengthen leadership over student enrollment work and, under the leadership of the party committees, that student enrollment committees at all levels adhere to principles and resolutely struggle against such incorrect work styles as resorting to deception, breaking laws, violating discipline, embezzlement and making backdoor deals. They must strive to do a good job in candidate selection.

WANG FENG PRESIDES OVER, ADDRESSES SINKIANG CPPCC PLENUM

OW012222Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The first plenum of the Fourth Sinkiang Regional CPPCC Committee, which is running simultaneously with the first session of the Fifth Sinkiang Regional People's Congress, opened ceremoniously in Urumchi on 29 January. The plenum is being held amid the excellent situation in which people of all nationalities in Sinkiang are resolutely implementing the 11th National CCP Congress line together with Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well; relaying and implementing Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's important instructions on Sinkiang's work; and constantly deepening the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Members of the regional CPPCC Committee will attend the first session of the Fifth Sinkiang Regional People's Congress as observers and hear and discuss the regional Revolutionary Committee work report. They are also scheduled to hear and study the Third Regional CPPCC Standing Committee report and elect the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and members of the Fourth Regional CPPCC Standing Committee.

The Fourth Regional CPPCC Committee is made up of 407 members from 18 fields, including people from the CCP, mass organizations and various walks of life; minority nationalities comprise 54 percent. There are also veteran cadres who followed the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao for decades in fighting in the north and south; model workers and advanced individuals from all fronts' outstanding people who engage in scientific research, promote national literature and art and contribute remarkably in developing the region's culture and education, medicine and health, journalism and physical education; and minority nationalities, women, returned Overseas Chinese, religious figures and patriots long associated with the CCP who performed good deeds during the Chinese revolution.

Attending the opening ceremony of the Fourth Sinkiang Regional CPPCC Committee were responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees and the Sinkiang PLA units, including Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Kuo Lin-hsiang, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Chia-na-pu-erh, Li Yun-ho, Tsao-ta-no-fu, (Chi-kuo-erh), (Yang Ko), A-mu-tung-ni-a-tzu, (Tan Chi-hao), Hu Liang-tsai, (Hou Liang) and (Li Chia-yu). The meeting opened with the "East is Red" and the national anthem.

Comrade Wang Feng presided over the opening ceremony and, on behalf of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, extended warm greetings to all members and comrades. He said he was convinced they would work together under the guidance of the 11th national party congress line and the direct leadership of the regional CCP Committee, express themselves without restraint, fully consult with one another, uphold Chairman Mao's great banner and conclude the meeting united and victorious.

Comrade Chang Shih-kung then delivered the work report of the Third Sinkiang Regional CPPCC Standing Committee. In reviewing the Third Regional CPPCC Committee's work, Comrade Chang Shih-kung said: Despite serious interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and especially the gang of four, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on united front work has always been in the forefront. We must stress Sinkiang's united front work achievements. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the regional CPPCC Committee has made new progress.

Comrade Chang Shih-kung also said: In order to consolidate and develop the revolutionary united front to serve the socialist revolution and construction, we must:

1. Organize people of all nationalities and walks of life to take an active part under the guidance of all party committee leadership levels in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.
2. Conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works, Chairman Mao's teachings and the party's principles and policies, and strive to remold our world outlook.
3. Vigorously publicize the party's principles and policies, foster close ties with and listen to the masses, and make suggestions to revolutionary committees at all levels.
4. Energetically take part in socialist construction, fully develop everyone's talents and do better job of grasping the key link and running the country well.

After the opening ceremony, Comrade Wang Feng and other regional leaders cordially meet with the participants.

Attends Fifth People's Congress

OW012301Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Under the warm concern of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, the Fifth Sinkiang Regional People's Congress ceremoniously held its first session in Urumchi on 30 January amidst the excellent situation at home and abroad. The most important condition for the success of this session has been created because of the decisive victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in Sinkiang under the warm concern of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Attending the session were 800 deputies of 15 nationalities, including Uighur, Kazakh, Han, Hui, Kirghiz, Mongolian, Sibo, Tajik, Uzbek, Tartar, Tahir, Manchu, Russian, Tibetan and Korean. Minority nationality and female deputies accounted for 63.8 and 25 percent, respectively, of the representatives. The deputies were elected by the various localities and units through the conscientious implementation of the mass line and repeated deliberations and consultations in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

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Responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees and the Sinkiang PLA units attended the session. Seated on the front row of the rostrum were comrades Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Kuo Lin-hsiang, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Chie-na-pu-erh, Li Yun-ho, Tan Yu-lin, Chang Chieh-cheng, Tsao-ta-no-fu, (Chi kuo-erh), Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Chao-ming, (Yang Ko), A-mu-tung Ni-a-tzu, (Tan Chi-hao), Hu Liang-tsai, (Hou Liang) and (Li Chia-yu). Members of the first plenum of the Fourth Sinkiang Regional CPPOC Committee attended the session as observers.

Comrade Wang Feng declared the session open and the participants rose to their feet amidst prolonged, warm applause followed by the "East Is Red" and the national anthem. Comrade Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti made the opening speech.

Comrade Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti expounded the tremendous significance and guiding principle of the congress. He said: We are at an important historical juncture. This congress is charged with an extremely glorious mission. Its guiding principle is to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner; rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua; resolutely implement the 11th National CCP Congress line and the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on the work of Sinkiang; firmly grasp the key link of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four; deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes in close connection with Sinkiang's actual conditions; mobilize all positive factors and unite all forces that can be united; strengthen the unity between the army and the people, between the army and the government and among the nationalities; consolidate the work of preparedness for war against revisionism; overcome all difficulties; make up for the losses caused by the gang of four's sabotage; catch up with the national rate of progress and strive to achieve the goal of grasping the key link, running the country well and scoring marked results within 3 years so as to accelerate Sinkiang's socialist construction and build China into a powerful, modern socialist state.

Comrade Wang Feng delivered a work report on behalf of the regional Revolutionary Committee.

Before the session's formal opening, a preparatory meeting was held on the morning of 30 January presided over by Comrade Sung Chih-ho. The preparatory meeting unanimously endorsed the reports by the Credentials Committee and Comrade Sung Chih-ho reviewing the qualifications of the Fifth Sinkiang Regional People's Congress deputies. It elected a 124-member Presidium with Comrades Wang Feng and Liu Chen as Presidium conveners and Comrade (Tien Chung) as secretary general of the regional people's congress. The preparatory meeting also unanimously passed the agenda for the current session.

SINKIANG ISSUES COMFORT LETTER TO PLA, RETIRED SERVICEMEN

OW012333Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[31 January Spring festival comfort letter from the Sinkiang Autonomous Region Revolutionary Committee]

[Excerpts] The People's Liberation Army is a staunch pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat and a reliable guarantee for the people of all nationalities in Sinkiang to carry on the socialist revolution and construction. To liberate the people of all nationalities in Sinkiang, the great PLA feared no sacrifices and fought heroically.

In the protracted struggle to defend and build up the frontier area, the people's soldiers have defeated all kinds of conspiracies and sabotage by class enemies at home and abroad, overcome all difficulties and hardships, and built the vast border area of the motherland into an impregnable wall of steel. In performing the "three supports and two militaries" tasks during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in the party's 9th, 10th and 11th struggles between the two lines and in supporting the localities in socialist revolution and construction, the people's soldiers again made great contributions and performed meritorious services for the people. At present, under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the masses of commanders and soldiers are actively taking part in the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, developing in depth the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company, reviving and carrying forward our army's fine traditions and work style, enhancing their military and political qualities, promoting preparedness against war and striving for the continued revolutionization and modernization of the army. The masses of families of martyrs and soldiers, disabled, demobilized and retired soldiers and soldiers transferred to civilian work are playing an exemplary vanguard role in the great struggle to grasp the key link and run Sinkiang well.

In the new year, we must conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, and we must comprehensively and accurately grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a system. We must resolutely implement the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee concerning the work in Sinkiang, boldly mobilize the masses, quickly bring about a new upsurge in exposing and criticizing the gang of four in the light of the actual conditions and thoroughly eliminate their poisonous influence. We must thoroughly investigate the individuals and incidents connected with the conspiracy of the gang of four to usurp party and state power, and make sure that the evil is completely eliminated and that no hidden danger is left undiscovered. At the same time, we must deal resolute blows to sabotage activities by class enemies at home and abroad, strike back at the wild attacks by the capitalist forces and quickly bring about great order in the autonomous region in the course of the acute struggle between the two classes.

We must further strengthen army-government and army-people unity and unity among the nationalities, enhance preparedness for war against revisionism, do a good job in army-people joint defense and be ready at all times to wipe out any enemy that dares to intrude.

BRIEFS

TSINGHAI STUDENT SELECTION--A meeting was recently held in Sining, Tsinghai, to discuss matters concerning the admission of students into institutions of higher learning in the province. The meeting was attended by responsible comrades of provincial student admission committees or offices in the various prefectures, municipalities and counties. Ma Wan-li, vice chairman of the Tsinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee and deputy director of the provincial CCP Committee's Propaganda Department addressed the closing session. At the meeting a call was made for efforts to select qualified students for admission to college. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 78 OW]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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